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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1870. NO. 269.

## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## THE WAR.

More About the Secret Treaty.

English Feeling Profoundly Moved by Its Publication.

Thrilling Scene in the House of Commons

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY DIFFICULT, IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

France Must Explain to England.

Continued Illness of Napoleon.

Military Operations Not to be Delayed for His Presence.

The Skirmish at Chateau Salins.

LACK OF ENTHUSIASM IN PARIS.

Distrust of Success Among the People.

Prussian Reconnoissance Repelled.

Our Fleet Ordered from Antwerp by the Belgian Authorities.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS IN FRANCE.

Denmark Proclaims Her Neutrality.

**Depression in the English Markets—A French Fleet Sails Past Dover—The Attitude of Ireland—Notes from Our Capital—Situation of the German Shipping—Opinions on the Secret Treaty—No Volunteers to be Received from this Country at Present—No Extra Session of Congress—The Prince of Wales on a Visit to Denmark to Secure the Neutrality of that Country, &c., &c.**

**Effect of the Publication of the Secret Treaty in England.**

LONDON, July 25, 10 P. M.—English feeling has been profoundly moved by the publication in the *Times* this morning of the proposed treaty between France and Prussia. The grave urgency with which Disraeli in the House this afternoon questioned the government, justly reflected general emotion. Conversation among the members turned on no other topic. Gladstone's reply, while declining absolutely to commit the government in any opinion or declaration whatever, betrayed, in manner more than words, an unmistakable apprehension that the document might prove authentic. His answer was delivered in a pale face and hesitating lips. When he sat down the House felt that England's relation with the Continental trouble had grown suddenly more if not alarming. In the meantime Belgium in the House responded with an unwonted thrill of sympathy, and a clear recognition of England's obligation to protect her. It is understood that communications were made by the Government to its agents at Berlin and Paris, and the French Government will have instant opportunity to allay its responsibility in the eyes for the alleged treaty. It is believed here that if genuine, its proposals are French, while its rejection is due to Prussia. The copy of the *Times* is thought to have been supplied from Berlin. It is certain the *Times* would not have published it unless on evidence deemed conclusive. It was said quite early in the afternoon in the House that the copy was originally offered to Earl Granville, but he refused it, the English Government preferring its suppression. It happens to be an allusion to the same subject in Mr. Cardwell's answer to a question in the House about breech-loaders, saying that great importance was attached to the best guns being immediately supplied to all the troops.

**English Neutrality Difficult, if not Impossible.**

The *Daily News*, which has brilliantly led the opinion of England on the war question, will say in the morning: "It is impossible not to admit that the gravity of the present European crisis has for neutral nations been immensely increased by publishing the proposed treaty. It completely expresses what everybody believes to be the favorite policy and cherished design of the French Emperor. It is also a secret treaty against England, in its offer of a league offensive and defensive. As to the astonishment the public may be asked to suspend their judgment, since Gladstone and Earl Granville say that the two Governments were not consulted before concluded to speak. Supposing that it was really proposed by France to Prussia, our Imperial friend and ally is presented in an aspect not calculated to win much English sympathy with his course. Napoleon was ready not only to throw over our alliance for a better one, but to break it any moment by a military advance into Belgium, not only in defiance of our friendship for him, but in defiance of our power. It is difficult to believe there was so much bad faith. Did Prussia also listen to such a proposal? There is certain insolence of tone toward Prussia in the document suggesting that if sent it was a kind of ultimatum. No real independence was held out to Prussia. In the meantime the whole political interest of the moment is concentrated on this publication. We should be glad to have the completest assurance that any such proposal was known to either government. Public opinion in this country is already sufficiently weighty in Prussia's favor, but this treaty would make our neutrality difficult, if not impossible."

**The Diplomatic Negotiations Preceding the Outbreak of War.**

Earl Granville will make a statement in the House of Lords on Thursday as to the diplomatic negotiations which preceded the outbreak of war, and the part the English Government took in the same.

**The Treaty Declared a Forgery.**

The London *Post* and *Standard* unite in ridicule of the secret Prussian-French treaty of 1866, of which the *Times* published what purported to be negotiations between Napoleon and Bismarck concerning it. The whole paper is pronounced a forgery, and is characterized as bad French written in English. The *Times*, however, asserts its authenticity, and promises that proofs shall be forthcoming.

**Our Fleet Ordered from Antwerp.**

The Government of Belgium has ordered from the harbor of Antwerp the detachment of the American squadron in European waters, which had rendezvoused there in order to watch the progress of events in the North Sea. The Government has been informed of the neutrality of Belgium, and that the presence of a foreign squadron cannot be permitted in that harbor. The small pox has broken out in the squadron, and the fleet will be obliged to proceed to sea under considerable difficulty.

**Operations in the Field Not to be Delayed for Napoleon's Presence.**

The *Daily News* publishes a special from Paris confirming the report of Napoleon's illness, and announcing that it will be very doubtful if operations in the field will be delayed for his presence.

**The Skirmish at Chateau Salins.**

Reports in regard to the engagement at the Chateau Salins, received subsequent to those communicated in the dispatches last evening, represent the former reports as much exaggerated. Nothing official is yet known of the casualties on either side, and it is now represented as a skirmish. The details will be sent as soon as received.

**Distrust of Success in Paris.**

A Paris special correspondent writes to the London *News* of Sunday evening as follows: Never has war been undertaken by France with less enthusiasm or more distrust of success. The crowds on the boulevards, who were ready to die for their country, have disappeared. Troops are marching through Paris to take trains for the seat of war, and they traverse the streets without eliciting a single cheer. Soldiers joining their regiments walk about in groups, almost all of them drunk, and the bourgeois stare at them and shrug their shoulders. The aspect of Paris could not be more melancholy if the Prussians were at the gates of the city.

**"France Must Explain."**

LONDON, July 26.—Nearly all the journals of London have editorial remarks this morning on the secret treaty, and all similar in tone. "France must explain this offensive treaty," are the words of the *Times* and the burden of the *London press*. The *Times* particularly is seeking to make this treaty a pretext for the interpretation of England in favor of Prussia.

**Attitude of Ireland.**

The attitude of Ireland is also commented upon, and after giving details of many meetings recently held in Ireland, and of the resolutions of sympathy for France which have been adopted, the *Times* asserts that the sympathy is altogether due to Catholicism and a consequent hatred of German Protestants.

**Prussian Reconnoissance Repelled.**

PARIS, July 26.—The *Journal Officiel* of this morning says: Marshal Labœuf, late last night, telegraphed the Emperor that General Bernis had repulsed a reconnoissance of the enemy near the town of Neederbronn, twenty-six miles northeast of Strasbourg. One officer, a fie'varlet, was killed and two made prisoners. The *Figaro* in its account of the affair insists that the officer who was killed was an Englishman.

**French Naval Movements.**

DOVER, July 26.—Nine French frigates passed this point eastward late yesterday afternoon. A great crowd of spectators assembled on the bluffs to witness the exciting scene.

**Depression in English Markets.**

LONDON, July 26, 10:30 A. M.—The markets upon the Stock Exchange are depressed and business is stagnant. Rumors of negotiation for the secret treaty between France and Prussia have imparted an unsettled feeling to the market, and dealings are on an exceedingly restricted scale. Consols opened at 89; United States bonds at 81.

**French Gunboats to Operate on the Rhine.**

PARIS, July 26.—The French gunboats to operate on the Rhine and the rivers in Prussia are being transported from Marseilles in sections, overland.

**French Cruisers off Wick, Scotland.**

LONDON, July 26.—Several French cruisers are reported off Wick, Scotland, to-day.

**Telegraphs Watched by the German Authorities.**

The news *via* Berlin is very meagre, which is due to the prudence of the Prussian Government. The telegraphs are closely watched by the German authorities.

**Prussian Headquarters.**

Frankfort-on-the-Main has been designated as the Prussian headquarters.

**Authenticity of the Secret Treaty.**

LONDON, July 26.—Earl *Granville*, in the Lords, again referred to the draft of the secret treaty, alleged to have been brought from France to Prussia. He said he had an interview this afternoon with the French Ambassador, who stated that the treaty originated with Benedetti; that it never had a serious basis, and was *rejected* by both parties. The Ambassador asserted that France was actually desirous of maintaining peace with Belgium, England and Holland.

Mr. Gladstone informed the House that advices from Berlin, settling the authenticity of the *Times'* information regarding the alleged treaty, were hourly expected. The British Minister at Berlin had telegraphed that the dispatch containing the proposition of Napoleon embodied in the treaty existed in Count Benedetti's own handwriting. Mr. Otway, Under Foreign Secretary, declined when asked to make any communication or express any opinion on the proposal made by Napoleon to annex Holland.

**Denmark Neutral.**

COPENHAGEN, July 26.—The Government of Denmark has issued a declaration of neutrality in the war between Prussia and France. Sailors and pilots, subjects of Denmark, are warned against rendering assistance to the belligerents.

**Unusual Activity in English Dock Yards.**

LONDON, July 26.—There is unusual activity in all the dock yards of England and Ireland.

**The Neutrality of Denmark.**

LONDON, July 26.—The Prince of Wales has gone to Denmark for the purpose of influencing that country to preserve strict neutrality.

**Correspondents Tolerated.**

The Prussian authorities at the earnest request of Bismarck, have given permission to newspaper correspondents to follow the army.

**Prussians Concentrating at Mayence.**

The latest news from Berlin is that the Prussians are concentrating a powerful force at Mayence. The Prussians are using balloons for observations, at the recommendation of American officers in the Prussian camps.

**Fortifications of Paris.**

PARIS, July 26.—A large number of workmen were engaged this morning on the fortifications of Paris.

**Suspended.**

The *Marseillaise* has suspended, and some of its editors and reporters have gone into the French army.

**Renegade Germans.**

Switzerland is full of German emigrants, who fled from their country to escape military duty.

**Suspension of Specie Payments.**

The Bank of France will probably suspend specie payments to-day. It declines to pay out gold, and redeems only in silver.

**No Battle Yet.**

No news has been received of a battle.

**Continue to Leave for Home.**

LONDON, July 26.—German sailors continue to leave Liverpool for their homes.

## WAR NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1870.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

**Situation of German Shipping.**

The following is the situation of the German ships now in the ports of the Baltimore district: The North German ship Hermine sailed from Baltimore on Saturday for Bremen, with a cargo of 189,572 gallons of petroleum. The ship, it is understood, was chartered for this cargo some leading previous to the declaration of war by France against Prussia, and her loading being completed, her Captain was given the alternative of either sailing for Europe, or only save a difference in freights if the cargo was taken out and placed in an American or other neutral bottom. The cargo being American property, and not liable to seizure, the Captain decided on sailing, and takes the chance of getting safely into a European port. The North German brig Iconia, from Rio De Janeiro, bound to Baltimore, has safely reached port. The Captain was informed of the war by a pilot, and he drew in his flag until he entered the capes. The North German barks Industre, Inca and Pallas and the brig Harmonia all remain in port, the three first under charter to load tobacco for Amsterdam. The North German steamship Berlin remains at her pier at Locust Point, although a full cargo is in the warehouse awaiting her arrival. The following the North German vessels are known to be at sea bound to Baltimore: The ship Augusta sailed from Bremen June 3d; the ship Albert sailed from Liverpool May 27th; the ship Ocean sailed from Bremen June 28th, and Southampton July 9th; the bark Eberhard sailed from Bremen, June 9th, and the brig Wanderer sailed from Rio De Janeiro June 5th.

**The Secret Treaty.**

The chief subject of talk here to-day in connection with the European war is the secret treaty said to have been proposed by France to Prussia. Everybody seems to think it will ultimately bring England into the contest before the struggle ends. It cannot be learned that the State Department has any information regarding the matter. The Germans are said to be receiving a good deal on ways and means for getting home.

**No Volunteers Wanted.**

A circular from the Prussian legation says no volunteers can be received at present, and those who owe military duty must get to Europe at their own expense. How they are to go no one can tell, as all the German steamers have been withdrawn, and our government will of course not undertake to send them under our flag. It is learned that a few are sailing from New York for Europe.

**Aid for Sick and Wounded.**

At the German meeting last night measures were taken to raise a fund for the aid of the sick and wounded, and about three hundred dollars in cash were subscribed at once. Six or a number of gentlemen bound themselves to pay a stipulated sum per month during the continuance of the war.

**Our Navy.**

The steps our Government is taking with reference to the navy do not indicate any fear of outrage or complication. No more seamen can be enlisted than are now in service, and the law explicitly provides that money shall not be expended in excess of appropriations. The Department, therefore, will do nothing but put half a dozen of the best of our idle vessels in condition, but they cannot be used except by calling home seamen from the Pacific or Asiatic squadrons.

**The First Blood of the War**

For this District was shed to-day in a fist fight at Georgetown, between a Frenchman and a German—result, a broken nose and both men in the lock-up.

**No Extra Session of Congress.**

Information from Long Branch is that a good many persons over there are anxious to have the President call an extra session of Congress, to pass war measures of various kinds. He is reported as saying he has no present intention of complying with their desire, and it is not believed here that Congress will come together again until the usual time in December, unless there is a state of affairs which cannot now be foreseen.

**Council of Ministers at St. Cloud.**

PARIS, July 26.—A Council of Ministers was held at St. Cloud to-day, the Emperor presiding.

**Treatment of Frenchmen in Germany.**

The Paris press complains of the extreme rigor with which Frenchmen in Germany are treated, while the Germans in France are in no way molested or restricted.

**What the Empress Says of the War.**

*La Liberte* reports that the Empress said the only end the war can have is victory for France.

**The Candidature of Leopold.**

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a dispatch from Duke de Grammont, addressed to the diplomatic representatives of France, refuting the statements made by Baron Werther, that no mention had been made of the candidature of Prince Leopold previous to the late offer of Gen. Prim. The Duke appends a letter from Count Benedetti, dated March, 1869, stating that he was assured by the Cabinet of Berlin that there was nothing serious in the reports that it was possible an offer of the throne of Spain might be made to a Hohenzollern.

**Henri Rochefort**

Was arrested at Blois to-day and is in charge of the gens d'armes.

**A Sensation Promised.**

*La Liberte* announces that the *Journal Officiel* publishes to-morrow the correspondence between the French and Italian Governments, in which the first step is taken for the solution of the question of the occupation of Rome. *La Liberte* promises that the documents will create a sensation. They show that the Italian Government has not even asked for the withdrawal of the French troops, but France has taken the initiative to that end.

**German Soldiers Deserting.**

PARIS, July 26.—Some of the French journals report that many German deserters come daily into French territory.

**Patriotic Subscriptions.**

Subscriptions to the patriotic and hospital funds continue to be liberally signed.

**All Feeling of Inquietude Extinguished.**

BERLIN, July 26.—Provincial correspondence states that the rapid and vast preparations for war have extinguished all feeling of inquietude caused by the boasted readiness of France to take the initiative, and will, it is hoped, save Prussian soil from the calamities of war.

**Consuls England to Prepare for War.**

LONDON, July 26.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, now that the real designs of the French Emperor are revealed, counsels England to make every preparation for war.

**Prince Leopold and Father in Bad Odor in Berlin.**

PARIS, July 26.—The *Moniteur de Soir* says it learns from a good source that Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, and his father are in bad odor at Berlin on account of the renunciation of the Spanish throne. It adds that Count Bismarck reproached them for their precipitation, which enabled Spain to keep clear of the quarrel and permits France to place more troops on the Rhine, as there is no need to watch Spain.

**The Treaty of 1866.**

The *Moniteur de Soir* notices editorially the treaty proposed in 1866, and says it never had the adhesion of the Emperor. The *Moniteur* adds that such a project did exist, but it was proposed by Prussia, not by France.

**Napoleon's Address to the Navy.**

PARIS, July 26.—The Empress, when at Cherbourg, read to the sailors of the fleet an address from the Emperor, which says: "Even though not among you, my thoughts follow you to those seas where your valor will be displayed. The French navy have a glorious posterity. You will worthily fill the past when far from the enemy. Remember that France is with you, and calls the protection of heaven upon your arms. While you fight in the sea, your brethren fight on the field for the same cause. Go and show with pride the national standard. When they see it the enemy will know it ensolds the honor and genius of France. After the delivery of the above address, the Empress was overcome with emotion. The effect of her visit to the fleet is said to be great.

**Ordered to Quit Their Houses**

LONDON, July 26.—Persons residing under the walls of Paris have been notified to quit their houses, as the space is required for the play of artillery.

**Strength of the French Force at Thionville.**

The French force at Thionville is estimated at 80,000.

**At Nancy.**

The Imperial Guard is at Nancy.

**The Evacuation of Rome by the French Troops.**

The early evacuation of Rome by the French troops is almost certain. France takes this method of securing the friendship and alliance of Italy.

**Italy Will Not Yield to any Pressure from France.**

FLORENCE, July 26.—Minister Visconti has assured the Italian House of Deputies that Italy will not yield to any pressure from France.

**Cavalry Skirmish Near Metz**

DONDON, July 26.—The French report another cavalry skirmish near Metz and claim that the Prussians were beaten and lost three officers.

**The Secret Treaty.**

The *Globe*, speaking of the projected secret treaty, says, as it embodies propositions made at the close of the year of 1868, its publication at the present moment is consequently unfair and mischievous.

**For the Front.**

A dispatch from Paris announces that the Emperor leaves to-night for the frontier.

**Preparing for a Seige.**

The environs of Cologne have been cleared of inhabitants, and the beautiful trees will be leveled in preparation for a seige.

**Not Contraband of War.**

The French Government exempts coal from the articles contraband of war.

**The Elite of the French Army Concentrated at Strasbourg.**

LONDON, July 26.—A dispatch from Strasbourg says the elite of the French army are now concentrated at Strasbourg and Belfort.

**Algerian Forces.**

Consisting of Zouaves and Turcos, and filling eighteen railway trains, reached Strasbourg on the 23rd, and joined the position at Belfort, close to the Baden line. Sixteen companions of Chasseurs d'Afrique arrived to-day via Lyons.

**A Forward Movement.**

Dispatches from Thionville, Bierck, Stavald, Metz and Bitche state that the army has commenced a forward movement. The Imperial Guard has already started.

**The Emperor's Plans for the Campaign.**

It is now regarded certain that the Emperor designs closely in on the Prussians between Thionville and Wissembourg, and will put himself under MacMahon on the German side of the Rhine. This army is composed of three corps, commanded by Generals Failly, Ilonay and MacMahon. An attack will be made by the Baltle fleet on the Straisund, immediately north of Berlin.

**An Authoritative Denial.**

*La France* denies authoritatively the secret treaty said to have been offered to Prussia.

**An Account by a Correspondent.**

LONDON, July 26.—The special correspondent of the *Post*, writing from Paris, July 24, sends the following important letter, containing the first clear statement of the French position and plans: "I left Hageman on the 23d, taking a train by the line which leads from Nancy and Basquenienis to Metz. Along this line warlike preparations of every kind are to be seen. At Frouard, where the line crosses the Moselle, strongly fortified earthworks command the entrance of Alsamance valley, and long trains of artillery, with soldiers cheering and being cheered; stations lined with sympathizing spectators; trucks laden with guns in such numbers that one ceased to take an interest in them, the roads, when seen from the train, encumbered with cavalry and artillery, and lastly, for the next twenty miles between Bitche and Sarqueminis, tents so thick that I could hardly make out whether I was passing through one or several camps. An abundance of good forage and wood was stored along the lines. This last puzzled me until I found that this portion of the French railways are supplied with coal from the Prussian mines, which it is feared the Prussians will flood before abandoning. But one feature struck me as conspicuous by its absence. There was but little show of either baggage or baggage animals. I saw, also, none of the droves of cattle which might have been expected to be seen with a large army.

**Our Navy to be Increased.**

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Admiral Porter is to be gratified, so far as the limited appropriation of Congress for the present year will permit, the navy is to be placed on a war footing. Orders have gone forward from the Navy Department to the commandants at Portsmouth, Boston, Brooklyn and Philadelphia navy yards, to hasten with all possible speed the repairs and completion of every vessel that can be placed in commission. If these orders are fulfilled the department will be able to put at least half a dozen vessels in European waters before the middle of September. This sudden activity in the navy yards of course has no other foundation than the very remote fear that the European situation may present some complications of interest to the United States. Admiral Porter and Secretary Robeson think the navy ought to have fourteen thousand seamen, but the present complement cannot be increased without further legislation.

**Dispatch to Baron Gerolt from His Government—Vote from Secretary Fish.**

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Baron Gerolt has received the following dispatch from his Government in Berlin, which is regarded favorable to North Germany, but the Government is not favorable. She acts with the neutrality law against North Germany as she did against America with the Alabama claims.

The Baron also received a letter from Secretary Fish, expressive of the pleasure of the United States Government at the adherence of the German Government to the principle of the exemption of private property from seizure on the high seas.

## STRASBOURG.

**The Imperial Headquarters—The City and its Fortifications—Napoleon's Attempt Upon the Town in 1830.**

Napoleon has made his farewell speech, but the latest dispatches say that his departure for the front has been delayed for a few days. The authorities at Strasbourg, Alsace, are busy preparing quarters for him and his staff, in view of that city being made the headquarters of the army during the early stages of the war.

**The City of Strasbourg.**

In German spelled Strasburg or Strassburg, is a strongly fortified city of France, on its extreme eastern frontier, and is situated on the west bank of the river Ill, about a mile from the left bank of the Rhine, to which its glacis extend. The Government at the adherence of the German Emperors, becoming free city and being governed as a Republic. In the sixteenth century it became Protestant, and remained such until 1681, when it was taken by Louis XIV., and annexed to France. Nearly two centuries have elapsed since then, and in its fortunes, in appearance, people and language it has the characteristics of a German town. The cathedral, the finest Gothic structure in France, which, for its exterior beauty, is considered one of the finest Gothic structures in Europe. Originally founded in 1015, it was almost entirely destroyed by lightning in 1759, but the splendid building was completed in 1015, but was not completed until 1439. The principal objects in the Cathedral are: Extreme length, 365 feet; height of ceiling, 79 feet; length of transept 150 feet; height of tower of the nave, 35 feet. The west front, which is richly decorated with sculptures, and which is flanked by two towers and a circular window 48 feet in diameter, rises to the height of 230 feet. Far the most remarkable towers the spire, the loftiest in the world, to a height of 466 feet. From the peculiar location of the town a most splendid view is obtained for miles around is afforded by an ascent to the top of the tower. The library is one of the chief attractions of the city to the tourist. The university has a fine collection, but is about to stop to all ascents of the spire by strangers, as the movements of the hostile armies can be seen from the summit.

**The Fortifications of Strasbourg**

Are of a formidable character, having been greatly improved by the skill and genius of Vauban. Improvements have been going on for many years, and important additions are still in progress. The fortified city is of triangular form, inclosed by enormous bastions, strengthened by numerous outworks, and entered by seven gates. At its eastern front, on the left, is a strong pentagonal citadel, built by Vauban. The city stands upon level ground, and is nearly six miles in circuit. Numerous outworks and detached forts, called *ouvrages a corne*, are also established, add to its strength, and in connection with the Rhine, which flows around it, render so much support to the main works as to render the fortress almost equal to that of Metz. To the south of the city, and on the most filled with water and by means of numerous sluices the whole surrounding country can be overflowed. The defenses of the city depend greatly upon these aqueous appliances. In a special dispatch to the London *Daily News*, dated the 21st instant, stated that the work was then on its way to completion by means of the fortifications. At the latest accounts there were 25,000 soldiers garrisoned in the city, and 10,000 in camp in the immediate neighborhood. Further than this no fell in terms in any dispatches. The commandant of the garrison is General Failly, Ilonay and MacMahon. An attack will be made by the Baltle fleet on the Straisund, immediately north of Berlin.

**An Authoritative Denial.**

*La France* denies authoritatively the secret treaty said to have been offered to Prussia.

**An Account by a Correspondent.**

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## SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

## WASHINGTON.

Settlement of Naval Claims.

**Miscellaneous Appropriations—Cost of the Agricultural Department, &c., &c.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1870.

**Claims Against the Navy Department.**

The appropriation bills of last session gave the Navy Department six hundred and fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars to use in paying claims brought over from former administrations. Of this amount Horatio Almy is to have seventy-two thousand and sixty dollars; Paul S. Forbes twenty-seven thousand three hundred and thirty-three, and the Corless Steam Engine Company, whatever is found due on its contract. It will be a great relief to the present Secretary to get the old claims out of the way.

**Miscellaneous Appropriations.**

The miscellaneous appropriation bill, signed on the day Congress adjourned, contains an aggregate of two hundred and forty-three thousand three hundred and twelve dollars to pay outstanding claimes against the Indian Bureau, incurred prior to General Parker's administration. A considerable portion of this goes to settle debts made by General Harney, while he was a member of the Peace Commission.

**Cost of the Agricultural Department.**

The aggregate appropriation for the agricultural department is one hundred and eighty-five thousand two hundred and eighty dollars. This department was created in May, 1862, and the appropriations for the first year of its existence were but twenty-three thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1870.

SEIZURES BY INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS.

A number of seizures were reported to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The amount in value to $20,972, the most extensive one being a rectifying place in the Eighth Tennessee District, valued at $15,000.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Applications coming from the South and West for authority to establish National Banks. A large number of applications come from the Westand probably four or five hundred new banks will before long go into operation. The Comptroller of the currency will not draw upon the East for the twenty-five millions provided by law for the South and West.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

**Mr. Bright Recovering—Massacre in the Principality of Ava—Manifestations of Regret at the Removal of Mr. Motley—A Rainy Season Throughout England—The Alabama Claims in the English Parliament—Danger of a Carlist Rising in Spain—Oil Works Destroyed by Fire, &c., &c.**

**Parliament—The Alabama Claims.**

LONDON, July 26.—In the Commons to-night Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question of Mr. Forrester, said the Government in the settlement of the Alabama claims stood where they did a year and a half ago, the United States having declined the offer made by England, and the next advance due was from the American Government.

**Mr. Bright's Health.**

The *Daily News* says Mr. Bright's health continues to improve, and there is every reason to think he will resume his place in the Commons next session. Whether it is prudent that he should address public parliamentary labors remains undecided. The cause of his illness, a tendency to capillary congestion of the brain, suggests caution. Mr. Bright will probably go to Switzerland in addition to his wish to resign his office, in deference to strongly expressed wishes of his colleagues.

**Insurrection in the Principality of Ava.**

A brief dispatch just received *via* Point De Galle, reports an insurrection in the Principality of Ava, resulting in the massacre of seventeen hundred persons. Further details of the affair have been asked.

**Motley's Removal.**

Since the announcement of the removal of Motley, manifestations of regret have been most numerous among the influential Americans and friends of America in England. His recent visit to the provinces was a continual ovation, but no others. The question is asked daily whether it is not still possible that Motley may remain. If Frelinghuysen declines, as telegraphed from here to-night, Motley's restoration would be cordially welcomed.

**Struck by Lightning.**

LONDON, July 26.—The tower of the church of St. Xavier, in Northwalk, was struck by lightning last night.

**A Rainy Season—The Crops.**

The rains have been heavy in many places throughout England last night, in most cases accompanied by vivid lightning. The weather had been dry and hot, but is sensibly cooler to-day. The crops are greatly benefited by these copious showers.

**The Carlists.**

MADRID, July 26.—The danger of a Carlist rising in the north is not yet over. The Government is redoubling its precautions.

**Failures Anticipated.**

LONDON, July 26.—To-morrow is the day for stock settlements, and failures are anticipated.

**Oil Works Destroyed by Fire.**

The Standard Petroleum Oil Works at Leith were destroyed by fire last night. Three men were killed and one badly injured by the explosion.

**Eulogy on the Late Prevost-Paradol.**

PARIS, July 26.—An eloquent eulogy on the late Prevost-Paradol appears in the *Siecle* today, signed by Taxil Delord.

**Arrival of a French Gunboat at Tientsin.**

PARIS, July 26.—The *Journal Officiel* says that a dispatch has been received from the French Charge at Pekin, dated June 22, announcing the arrival of a French gunboat at Tientsin, where the English Consul is provisionally charged with the care of French interests. On the arrival of the vessel the French flag was saluted by the Chinese forts, and no serious demonstrations were made by the natives when the officers landed.

**Death of an Eminent Oculist.**

LONDON, July 26.—Herr Grafe, an eminent German oculist, is dead.

**The Goodwood Races.**

LONDON, July 26.—The Goodwood races commenced to-day. The Craven stakes were won by Hostercurian, and the steward's cup by Tyburn.

**Marine News.**

LONDONDERRY, July 26.—The steamship Peruvian, from Quebec, arrived yesterday.

The British troop ship Tamar, from Halifax, arrived at Portsmouth.

**The Markets.**

LONDON, July 26, Evening.—Consols for money 89¾; American securities dull: '62s, 81; '65s, 81; '67s, 80½; 10-40s, 79. Erie, 16; Illinois 132; Great Western 21. Stocks dull.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—Cotton irregular; middling uplands 9 7-16d; Orleans 9 7-16d; sales 8,000 bales. Manchester market heavy.

LONDON, July 26.—Wheat 10s 5d. Receipts of wheat for three days 100,000 quarters, 5,000 American; red western No. 2, 9s 9d; white 10s 7d @10s 8d.

Western flour 25s 6d. Corn—No 2 mixed 33s. Oats 2s 6d. Barley 4s 6d@5s. Peas 33s.

Pork firm at 120s. Beef 115s 6d. Lard 74s. Cheese 63s. Bacon—Long cut 57s 6d for Cumberland, and 64s for short rib.

LONDON, July 26.—Tallow dull at 45s. Calcutta linseed firmer at 48s. Linseed cakes quiet at £10. Hops dull at 0@0s 0d. Linseed oil dull. Spirits turpentine quiet.

PARIS, July 26, 3 P. M.—Bourse firm; rentes 65 francs 45 centimes.

HAVRE, July 26.—Cotton firm but quiet at 99 francs on spot.

PARIS, July 26.—Bourse closed stronger. Rentes 65 francs 50 centimes.

LONDON, July 26.—A further advance in the rate of the Bank of France is expected soon.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 26, 1870.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Ville De Paris, from Brest, on the 16th. Among the passengers was J. W. Sisson, agent for the New York Associated Press.

LOCAL ASSASSINATIONS IN CUBA CONTRADICTED.

The Cuban General Jordan says the report of the assassination of General Porro, who has been in command in the province of Puerto Principi, as well as reports of the surrender of the chiefs Fortune, Castellan's and Frere, are utterly false.

SUPPOSED TO BE THE CAMBRIA.

A vessel was passed last night, between ten and eleven o'clock, the same bound a good breeze from the west, two hundred miles east of Sandy Hook, showing two red rockets, and the Fastnet light bearing north-west. The steamer Ville de Paris, which arrived this afternoon.

THE FENIAN GATHERING AT EAST CAMBRIDGE MASS.

General Devlin F. Burke and staff, of the Legion of St. Patrick, Joseph Paul, formerly Head Center of the Fenian Brotherhood, and other leading Fenians, have left for Boston to be present to-morrow at the gathering at East Cambridge of the Fenian Military Organization of Massachusetts. Speeches are to be delivered by Fenians on Transatlantic war, and the duties of the Fenians, in case an opportunity offers, to strike at England.

A PETITION TO GOVERNOR HOFFMAN

Is being served here for the commutation of the death sentence of John Real.

The President visited the city to-day and returned to Long Branch.

SUNSTROKE.

There were twenty deaths from sunstroke today.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

To-day decided that the Health Officer of this port might requarantine vessels having permits only from Perth Amboy, which are to be null at the discretion of the Health Officer.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

Henry Rohman, a German brewer, died in Cincinnati yesterday, from the excessive heat.

There were seven cases of sunstroke in St. Louis on Monday, nearly all fatal.

John Hoag was found dead at his residence in Cincinnati yesterday. He died from apoplexy caused by intemperance.

There were two cases of hydrophobia in St. Louis on Monday, one of which proved fatal, and the other victim will probably die.

The Cincinnati Cathedral was burglarized Monday night. The police were in close pursuit, and the thieves did not secure any plunder.

At West Lebanon, N. H., yesterday, conductors Henry S. Shattuck and Geo. W. Barnes, and engineer Andrew M. Grant, were arraigned for manslaughter in the second degree, in the late collision on the Northern Railroad.

A Raleigh, N. C., dispatch of yesterday says: Governor Holden refuses to surrender to Chief Justice Pearson the citizens of Alamance county, arrested and now held by Kirk under the Governor's order. Kirk has now over one hundred citizens confined at Graham. Governor Holden has ordered a military commission to assemble at Yanceyville, N. C., to try the prisoners under arrest.

John Bates died yesterday at eleven o'clock at his rooms in the National Theater building, Cincinnati. He was born in that city in the year 1795, he went to that city forty years ago, and has lived there ever since. He was the first manager of the National Theater. He was worth over a million dollars.

The Athletic club, of Philadelphia, arrived at Cincinnati yesterday afternoon to play the Red Stockings to-day. They are in excellent condition and many predict the defeat of the Red Stockings.

The Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company sunk the last coffer-dam yesterday. The work is proceeding rapidly.

The eighty-fourth anniversary of the second division of Covington, Ky., show a population of 14,498, and a like increase in the remainder of that city will swell the number to 25,000.

At the match game of base ball at Chicago yesterday, at Dexter Park, between the Harvard club, of Cambridge, Mass., and the Chicago White Stockings, the latter club was again badly beaten, the score being eleven for the Harvards to five for the Chicago boys.

Three companies of artillery left Fortress Monroe, yesterday, for Raleigh to aid Governor Holden in enforcing the laws.

A Cheyenne, W. T., dispatch of yesterday says: Information from South Pass says the soldiers who were sent by the Government after the Big Horn expedition, overtook them, but were driven back by Indians. The soldiers returned to South Pass and the Big Horners proceeded to the Big Horn country.

The Texas Senate yesterday passed the Southern Pacific Railroad bill over the Governor's veto.

A dispatch from Austin, Texas, of the 25th says: Reports from the frontier detail new and serious outrages in the country occupied by the Indians. Horses are carried off by droves and cattle in large numbers. Murders are rife and in many instances reduced to destitution. The Indians are making up everything in the vicinity of Sansaba.

News received at military headquarters at Chicago yesterday from Fort Sill, states that two messengers from the Kiowa Indians had reached that point, bringing intelligence that several bands of the Kiowas had gone to their reservation.

A communication from Leavenworth received at Chicago yesterday, says it is pretty certain that the murder of Major Wm. Malone, a deserter from the Ordnance Department, was committed by David H. Buell. He has thus far escaped arrest.

General Sherman issued an order yesterday morning from headquarters at Chicago directing that the troops stationed in Texas, under Sheridan, the Department commanders of that military division shall report direct to him. They will at the same time send to his headquarters, for file and record, copies of such papers they send to the General of the army, so that in the event there may be occasion to act, the machinery will be complete. The usual routine of official business, including the issuing of orders, etc., will continue to be performed by Assistant Adjutant General Hartsuff.

A fire at Mendota, Illinois, on Sunday, Peeble county, Ohio, was struck by lightning Monday night, and considerably damaged.

Hon. Job E. Stevenson, Congressman from the Second Ohio district, positively declines to be a candidate for re-election.

Solomon Bloom blew his brains out last night in Cincinnati. He leaves a wife and six children.

A Detroit telegram says: The first iron for the Northern Pacific Railway leaves here tonight for Duluth, in charge of Thomas Rogers. The consignment consists of two hundred tons of first class T rail, manufactured in Pennsylvania.

There were five cases of sunstroke in Cincinnati yesterday, only one fatal.

The miners of the Lehigh Coal Company yesterday refused to work on the terms offered by their employers.

A Leavenworth dispatch of yesterday says: "Since the murder of Col. Buell at Fort Leavenworth, all points of escape have been caref

# The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1870.


## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIVTH DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONERS,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

WILL MR. E. J. MORE, Chairman of the Committee, who has called the Convention on minority representation, to be held at Reading on the 31st August next, be kind enough to "inform the Republicans of Pennsylvania," whether his late visit to Bedford Springs to meet Mr. SIMON CAMERON, was in the interest of the movement or against it, and what part CAMERON proposes to play in it? The Republicans of the "minority" counties of the State do not complain of anything half so much as the outrageous manner in which CAMERON has ignored their wishes in the distribution of federal patronage in all Congressional districts in which he had anything to do. We think in these and other matters they have not complained without good cause. Has CAMERON *promised* reform in the future? Of course he would promise, but we do not see why he should take to abusing Senator SCOTT for his sins or set his tools to doing it.

THE absorbing question of interest concerning the war in Europe is, whether the secret treaty said to have been proposed by France to Prussia is genuine. If genuine, which the London *Times* insists on with promises of proof, it at once and inevitably involves England, and with her, it is possible, the whole of Europe. The "pale face and hesitating lips" with which, as the cable assures us, GLADSTONE spoke of the subject in the House of Parliament, prove the interest of England in the question. It is scarcely probable that without full belief in the genuineness of the treaty there would have been so much emotion—less could not be expected where existed a conviction that the treaty was genuine. The proposal in the treaty to transfer Belgium to France, insults England in a manner and aims at her a blow which she must resent to the extent of all her power. And it is France, her ally, that does it. The disclosure, if it be proved not false, is of perfidy and ambition that no nation of the slightest spirit ever submitted to.

—But is the treaty genuine? Until the point is settled, speculation will be useless.

### A WORD OR TWO.

There are to be two Senators elected this fall, in the double Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry. The old corruptionist, SIMON CAMERON, who boasts that "*every man has his price*," is trying to set up things in the district, to get two men nominated who will, if elected, be his pliant tools. We are fully posted on the doings of our *distinguished* Senator, and will at the proper time address a word or two to our many Republican readers of the Juniata Valley on the situation. In the meantime we will see if the candidates that CAMERON wants, and who would be in the interest of the Ring, are bold enough to venture before the people. The Republicans of the double district are not made of the kind of stuff to be moulded by either SIMON CAMERON or any of his thieving crew.

### IS IT A WAR OF RELIGION?

A subject of some interest in connection with the great Franco-Prussian conflict is the probable relation of its issue to the anti-tagonism between Popery and Protestantism. With which of the belligerents are we, as Protestants, called upon to sympathize? which of them is entitled to the moral support of all who desire the overthrow of Popery as a system antagonistic to human freedom and progress? These questions we know are asked by many who feel an earnest practical interest in their solution—and quite apart from ethical considerations or concern, the religious aspects of the war seem a natural and legitimate subject of speculation. In the present stage of the conflict, however, the subject must be admitted to be involved in considerable obscurity. Many, from the mere facts that Prussia is a Protestant and France a Catholic power, at once conclude that the triumph of either must include the triumph of the religion it represents. Whatever foundation there may be for the anticipation, probably many of those who entertain it, look for a change in the religious condition of Europe, which is not likely to be accomplished in the manner supposed.

It does not appear that religion was present as the slightest element in the controversy which culminated in the war. If it is involved at all, it can be only incidentally as one of the many human interests which cannot fail to be affected by every great national convulsion. A few years ago a good deal was said about a union of the nations of Latin origin, a sort of Pan-Latin confederation with Catholicism as its faith, by which the rest of Christendom was to be dominated and overshadowed. The plan, however, was a mere figment of a few theorists or dreamers, and there is no reason to believe that it ever had any influence on French policy. The notion may be safely dismissed as not pertaining to the conflict between France and Prussia.

A glance at the attitude of each of these countries respectively towards the Church of Rome will show how untenable is the notion that the present is, in any sense, a religious war or a contest for ascendency between Protestantism and Catholicism. It is only in the form of Popery or ultramontanism that Catholicism is abhorred and denounced by the educated Protestants of Germany. In Prussia the members of the two confessions get on pleasantly together, and this is, upon the whole, equally true of other parts of Germany. Through the solving and reconciling influence of German scientific culture, Protestant and Catholic divines are placed upon ground on which they stand with mutual respect and in a sort of harmony. Hence as Dr. K. R. HAGENBACH, the distinguished Protestant Professor has remarked, a scientifically educated German Catholic can agree on certain fundamental Christian doctrines with a German Protestant much more easily than a German Protestant can agree with a French or English brother of the faith. "At the same breasts of German philosophy," says Dr. H., "the Catholic and the Protestant have lain as twin brothers, though each has assimilated the derived nourishment in his own way." Hence at the present day, partly as the result of such culture and partly in union against rationalism, the enemy of both, the Catholic and the Protestant of Germany recognize eagerly their points of agreement and bear no ill will towards, or distrust of each other. As the consequence of reaction, ultramontanism with its Jesuitry was once strong in Germany. But it is not so now. It has been growing weaker every year, and one cause of its decline has been its effect in preventing harmony between the Catholic and the Protestant confessions which is so eagerly desired by both rulers and people. Under Prussian rule, especially since the initiation of BISMARCK's policy of centralization, mere germs of peculiarity towards the Catholic subjects of King WILLIAM are in force. And it is well known that one chief ground of BISMARCK's hostility to the proclamation of the infallibility dogma was its evident tendency to counteract and neutralize his scheme of comprehension. However, in spite of his disapproval of the dogma, such has been his liberality toward the Catholics under Prussian sway that the Pope is understood to sympathize with Prussia in the existing war. In Austrian Germany also, Ultramontanism will probably perish under the dissatisfaction produced by the act of the Council, and wherever the German language is spoken, Catholic and Protestants will get on together without jar or trouble, under a wise system of governmental toleration. Interference from Rome has been the cause of disturbance hitherto. Hence, on the Prussian side, there is nothing to combine the combatants in a religious interest against their antagonists. We must remember, also, that the Prussian host is largely composed of Catholics.

Equally improbable is it that the French have any religious purpose to accomplish by the war. For centuries the ecclesiastics of France maintained the liberties of the Gallican church against the encroachments and pretensions of Rome with a firmness of bearing and a power of argument never surpassed. And in as far as France is Catholic to-day, it is hostile to Ultramontanism—that is, the ablest French prelates and nearly all intelligent Catholic laymen are hostile to the asserted authority of the church beyond the mountains, hostile to Jesuitry, and hostile, of course, to any such armed propagation or advance of the faith, as some foolishly suppose to be the end of the present war. But this suspicion appears peculiarly absurd in view of the prevalent religious opinions of the male population of France. Infidelity is known to be very common. LOUIS NAPOLEON himself is probably a free-thinker, while a large proportion of his army are supposed to be either indifferent or skeptical on the subject of religion. Such views produce no crusaders; such people are not likely to become the armed propagandists of a faith.

### WRISTLING IS THE GRAVEYARD.

Ever since the Reform Movement took shape, the "organ" has as often as every other day informed its readers that it was dead—very dead—and not of the least account. Yesterday we had this announcement repeated, and with increased earnestness. The earnestness of the "organ," in fact, is so marked as to convince the reader that it is only saying what it wishes was a fact, and that it knows what it utters is the furthest possible from the truth. For a Party that never had any life, the Reform Party has certainly become accomplished much—more probably than any that was ever known. First, as the result of the movement, the old hacks have scattered. The "scalawag" candidates are candidates no more. It has broken every "slate," and compelled the ring-leaders to abandon their pet plans as well as candidates. They dare not make the nominations they had agreed on. When before have they ever been heard declaring that the "very best men" must be put forward; and what party has wrought this wonderful change but the Reform party? The infamous "marking" system they have been forced to abandon, and promises of reform on their part are as thick as blackberries. Instance the following from the "organ" itself:

"There is one thing the people want and will have *a straight out, manly* vote *once* for candidates in Conventions, and that is the history of the country."

"It is time the Republican party was awakening up. The Conventions of last year were a disgrace to any party, both in the nominations and manner of polling of candidates, and fixing up of candidates by the Secretaries, even if it had to adjourn to a private room to get up the ticket." "As Republicans we want no more of this. We are rather in favor of the Lucas forced county system, but let us this year try a manly vote once vote, and that may remedy all the evils we have had before. If not, we are determined we will be afraid to vote out square for his man, and if it takes two days let us all strive to nominate good men."

Having brought the Ring to make these concessions to popular sentiment, the Reform Party might, with perfect credit to itself, rest for a time from its labors. But it neither has done, nor does it intend to do, anything of the kind. Its mission, much as has been done, is not half accomplished. The offices must be filled with capable men of integrity. To make sure of this, the Reform Party have nominated a ticket of true and good men. Having conceded the correctness of the aims and objects of the movement, the Ring will next concur in the manner of accomplishing them. If in less than twenty days the Ring were forced to admit the former, there is time enough for public opinion to compel them to do the latter.

Reform is ever aggressive and progressive. No Reform Movement ever made so much progress, or accomplished so much in so short a time as this. And it will go on. It is every day making headway among the people, who can see no reason—as the "organ" can invent none—why a second Republican ticket should be brought out, to rend the party and endanger its success. All the stories about the Republican candidates declining are sheer inventions—coined falsehoods—put forth without a shadow of truth, excepting the case of D. N. WHITE, who while declining to separate himself from the Ring, *approves warmly of the Reform Platform in every particular but one*, and on that single point the "organ" itself is at variance with itself.

Not only has the Reform Movement driven the Ring to break their "slate," abandon their plans and compelled them, *by professions*, at least, to come upon Reform ground, but it has forced JAMES L. GRAHAM from the Congressional contest in the Twenty-third District. On behalf of that gentleman an evening paper, which has been pressed into his service, makes the announcement that Mr. GRAHAM has, "out of his own volition, taken himself out of the field," declining to be a candidate." It is a significant fact that several other gentlemen have received similar "revelations," and, like Mr. GRAHAM, wisely reconsidered what they supposed was a well settled purpose of being candidates.

A party that has been able to accomplish all this in so short a time has given proof of its great strength with the people. The Reform Movement was strong at the beginning. It has been growing stronger every day, and is sure to triumph in the future as it has triumphed in everything it has undertaken. The facts prove that the Ring and their "organ" are doing their best to do some tall whistling while passing through the graveyard!

### THE PENN AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

We are gratified to announce, on the authority of a member of the Penn Avenue Commission, that they are now ready to let a portion of the work, and will advertise for proposals for the grading, paving and curbing in a few days. That part of the avenue from the top of the hill at Lawrenceville, to the bridge over the Pennsylvania Railroad at East Liberty, will be put under contract and pushed to completion this season. The Commission have not yet decided upon the kind of pavement, but have determined to invite proposals for all kinds of *wood* pavement. After the bids shall all have been received, the Commission will then determine what style to adopt.

The Water Committee of Councils have assured the Commission that the water mains shall be laid on the avenue as fast as the Commission desire it, so that no delay will be experienced from this cause, and the pavement when once constructed will not have to be ripped up. It is proposed to lay a fifteen inch main along this avenue, which is deemed large enough for an ample supply of water.

The Commission, in view of the early commencement of operations, will place in the market $100,000 of the new Penn Avenue Improvement bonds, which will be found a very safe investment. These bonds bear seven per cent. interest, free of tax, and the faith and credit of the city are pledged for their redemption. They will no doubt meet with a ready sale, as there are better securities in the market.

The Commission, as we have heretofore remarked, have been "making haste slowly," and have constantly in view the importance of starting right. They will not delay a single hour beyond the time when they can see the way clear to a satisfactory completion of the work.

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THE first act of Parliament authorizing the construction of a railroad in Great Britain, contained the principle, sometimes supposed to be a new discovery, that railroads are really public roads, and that "no one will use them with their own vehicles. The act passed in 1801 to incorporate the "Surrey Iron Railway Company" provided that the company was to build the road and allow others to furnish rolling stock and transport merchandize by paying toll, as upon a canal or turnpike. So the originators who advocate such a measure for our railroads have the advantage of precedent, as well as of reason, in their favor.

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A PARIS letter says that if war be declared the carnage will be frightful. Both Prussia and France are in possession of engines for the destruction of human life more terrible than the Chassepot. The effect of *Les Balles de Canon-revolver*, as the new *mitrailleuses* are playfully nicknamed, have been tried at Satory on three hundred horses bought from a knacker for a few francs each. There were two *mitrailleuses* on the ground. In less than three minutes the three hundred horses were killed. On Thursday a similar experiment was tried on five hundred with even more startling effect.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

France lost 80,000 men during the Crimean struggle. The Italian campaigns carried off 60,000 more of Napoleon's brave, while 60,000 Frenchmen were carried to the graves in the Mexican wars. The opening war is assuming such mammoth proportions that Napoleon's losses now promise to exceed all those figures segregated. It certainly looks as if the conflict was to be very bloody and sanguinary.

The enormous death rate in Philadelphia for the past week is almost unprecedented in the history of that city. The exact figures, as furnished by the Health Officer, are as follows: For the week ending July 23, 1870, deaths 401, being an increase of 254 over the mortality of last week, and 135 more than during the corresponding week of 1869

Quite a melo-dramatic incident occurred at the recent visit of Buckley's Serenaders to Meriden, Conn. One of the performers, who separated from his wife some years ago, was visited by a man who introduced himself as the husband of the minstrel's daughter, and invited him to breakfast with him the next morning. As the party were sitting down to the table a door opened and the comedian's wife appeared upon the scene, when a complete reconciliation was effected, and husband and wife now vow that "nothing but death shall ever again part them."

It is stated that a grand new hotel will be erected by the present proprietors of the St. Nicholas on the block bounded by Forty-fifth and Forty sixth streets, and Fourth and Lexington avenues, New York, when the lease of the house corner of Broadway and Forty-fourth streets expires, which will be in about two years. The present hotel will be converted into stores. The new St. Nicholas will be a great addition to other standing, and when built and furnished in a style that will exceed anything before known in New York.

A woman seventy-three years of age, and unable to read or write, whose property was ascertained to be worth $105,000, was found by a census taker living in the third story of a large tenement house in the Eighteenth ward, New York.

A Pennsylvania minister was recently given a donation party, at which the gifts were six rolling-pins, a pen wiper, and two quarts of cattle shelled corn. Verily, the flock are all dead—very dead—and not of the least account. Yesterday we had this announcement repeated, and with increased earnestness. The earnestness of the "organ," in fact, is so marked as to convince the reader that it is only saying what it wishes was a fact, and that it knows what it utters is the furthest possible from the truth. For

A writer in Lippincott's Magazine thus describes England's next King: "In a large box on the grand tier sits a broad shouldered, full bearded man, his head supported on his hand, and his face turned to the stage, in close resemblance to the Holbein portrait of Henry VIII. when a youth, which hangs in the gallery at Hampton Court; he is apparently about forty years old, and as his head sinks further forward, you can see that a premature baldness has already thinned his hair. It is the Prince of Wales, twenty-eight years old."

Of sixty midshipmen originally on the Sabine, twenty were transferred to the European squadron.

Five hundred new men went to work in Charleston Navy Yard Friday.

Connecticut manufactories are stopping on account of scarcity of water.

The development of the Illinois coal fields is celebrated as to date by a farmer near Springfield, who thought that sand for his garden could not be destined by Providence to be without fuel. The wood is nearly gone; ergo, said he to himself, there must be coal, so he sent them with no ideal faith he sunk a shaft 150 feet and then struck a vein of excellent bituminous coal, of which he is now mining to the amount of 2,000 per week.

In San Francisco the Jews have voted eighty-eight to twenty-four, to abolish the old custom forbidding men and women to sit together in the synagogue.

The war debt of New Jersey is $3,990,300, and provision is made to pay the last of it in A. D. 1900.

The First Congregational Church in New London, Connecticut, which will celebrate its two hundredth anniversary October 8th, has had but fifteen pastors in the two centuries.

Arthur Cheney's new theater in Boston, whereof Fechter is to be manager, is to be called "The Globe," thus for the first time commemorating in America, Shakspeare's famed play house.

All ever connected with the United States Signal corps are to have a re-union in Washington, August 6th.

The guests at Queen Victoria's "State *breakfast*" were bidden to dine at 5 p. m.

In the Vienna Central Stenographic Society lately at a trial of speed, thirty competitors were entered for ninety words in a minute, sixteen for one hundred and ten words in a minute, and only one man tried to write one hundred and thirty words in a minute.

THE NEW YORK *World* asserts what, if true, stated for a reason which is not at all creditable, that "despite the extraordinarily hot weather, an unusual number of jobbing merchants are in town buying goods," and that "at no former period has the business of the wholesale houses commenced or been of so extensive a character at so early a period in the regular season." The sudden rise in gold and the certainty of a decided advance in German goods, is referred to as the reason for the anomalous state of things.

The plan of importing negroes from Virginia to Louisiana has not meet expectations, involves too large an outlay, and the men are mostly unfit to work in the sugar fields.

The Parliament, or whatever you call it, of Japan, has just voted, 200 to 3, to retain the present pleasant practice of "hari-kari."

In New York, Saturday, thirty-three inventors met in council to organize warfare against what they are pleased to call the "ring," now controlling the Patent Office, and to prevent the procuring of patents upon many articles. One Illinois inventor claimed to have some improvement in sewing machines, which would greatly reduce the size and cost of machines, if he could get it into the market patented, but one of the three examiners who rejected his claim is, he learns, in the employ of the largest sewing machine company interested in his position to choke off new improvements. Blank forms are to be sent all over the United States for signatures, to ask the President to remove or suspend the present Commissioner of Patents on the ground that he was cognizant of the unlawful acts of the three examiners aforesaid.

Chicago had a Board of Underwriters once that was entitled to a Fire Commissioner. The underwriters dissolved over a year ago but their representative retains the office just as if it were still his.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has begun a young crystal palace in the shape of green houses for the propagation of medicinal, textile and economic plants.

The school directors of Malcom, Iowa, promptly dismissed a teacher for his twisting a little girl's neck till she fainted.

The other day when the first colored juror of Quincy, Ill., appeared five jurors already sworn fled.

### INQUIRY SUGGESTED.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

You have rendered a service which all honest men appreciate, in exposing the villainy of some of the operations of rings. Go on. Of course, the whole pack who live on public plunder will bark and growl at your heels. The people understand them very well, depend upon it. The interested defense of public wrong is always weak, and the people are quick to discern the motive.

I wish to call attention to a subject which is worth investigating. It has long been understood that State Treasurers, for ten or fifteen years past, have derived profit from the public moneys deposited in banks. Has it ever occurred to you that members of the Legislature might also have a *small* interest in these deposits? I have heard it whispered about that some members from two months have realized handsome sums in the shape of *bonus* or *interest* on deposits made by the State Treasurer in the banks of the two cities. If inquiry be made at the right places, I think some information which the public is interested in might be obtained on this subject.

A BANKER.

A WRITER from China to the Boston *Traveller* reveals another feature of the Celestial population business, into which America seems to be drifting. Through passage to America costs but forty dollars, that is a sum beyond the means of nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of a thousand, who leave Hong Kong. To secure it they give their note to the ticket broker for this or three times the amount. The broker's security is the assignment of the coolie who takes a bond from the alderman of the coolie's village and they take bonds from the man's family or friends. Less often now than last year, yet frequently, the coolie cannot pay the ticket broker after he reaches America, and then the broker sues the mandarin, and the latter the alderman, and the village must pay if the friends cannot pay the accumulated amount and costs, they are sold to satisfy the claim. This seems as near to the slave sales of the old South and gives the broker absolute title and control, so that to secure an immigrant to America, we suffer his family in China to be sold into unending slavery.

### Appointment by the Governor.

Governor Geary made the following appointment on Friday: Notary Public—Albert G. Lucas, Pittsburgh, vice Ebenezer Williams, Jr., resigned.

A CORRESPONDENT who has had a glimpse of the census returns from many of the small towns in that State, ventures the statement that Massachusetts will not show so large an increase in population, during the past five years, as her scientists had reason to suppose. In two-thirds of the towns visited by the census taker a marked decrease compared with 1865, while the other towns just about hold their own. The cities and large towns, of course, will show an increase. Thousands of young men and women have gone West since the close of the war, where there is more room and less competition—less barren soil and smaller hills. The population of Boston, with its large wards, will reach fully 300,000.

A CALIFORNIA letter says: The opening of the Pacific Railroad has led to the discovery of vast gold, silver and lead mines in Utah Territory and the White Pine District. A large portion of the ore is what is known as "refractory," and requires to be smelted. It is shipped here in large quantities for that purpose; but there is doubt as to whether it will pay to do this. We should have at least three more mills. The product from these mines will be vast. It is said on good authority that as much ore could be shipped here if we had the smelting facilities, as would produce $3,000,000 per month of gold, silver and lead.

THE Folsom (California) *Telegraph* says the experiment of Herr Schneli, in raising the tea tree at his plantation among the foot-hills of Eldorado county, has been completely successful, the first tea has been drank and pronounced by good judges to be equal, if not superior, to the best imported. His numerous Japanese plants are also thriving finely, his Japanese workmen are well pleased with the country, and the *Telegraph* says enthusiastically, "this experiment will prove the long neglected foothills to be the most desirable lands in the State. With tea, silk wheat and the wine, California can and will become in time one of the richest States in the Union."

## PERSONAL.

Senator Banks, of Albany, was recently made the victim of a practical joke, during a visit to the State Prison at Clinton. While passing through the barber shop he expressed a desire to have his hair cut. The barber, a convict, replied that "they were attending," pretended that he thought the luckless Senator was a new inmate, and turned him out with the usual crop of the jail tenants.

Concerning the estrangement of Mr. Dickens from royalty, the following statements are made: Mr. Dickens and his friends had acted the "Frozen Deep," in the Gallery of Illustrations, and in presence of the Queen and Prince Consort. The curtain having fallen, the principal actor was seated in his dressing room utterly exhausted, when he was called by one of Her Majesty's household with a request from the Queen to wait upon her at once. "My duty to the Queen," were the words of Mr. Dickens, "but beg her to name another hour, as at present I am prostrated and unable to appear before her." Whether this reply was misunderstood by the messenger, or whether its sense was misinterpreted by the Queen, cannot be ascertained, but the offense was caused by it, and it was but a twelvemonth or so ago that royalty required the writer's visit at a private interview—which lasted one hour and a quarter—during which, while Mr. Dickens was half kneeling on a sofa, the Queen remained standing—was then accorded him, and was ended by the present action of Her Majesty—a piece of her book, with an autograph dedication running: "To Charles Dickens, from Victoria."

It is stated that the son of Lord Clarendon's death was the Greek brigands. While the fate of the prisoners was pending he could neither eat nor sleep. Night and day he was "doing and undoing" everything that Mr. Ex-kine to do everything in his power to save him; and when the news of their death came he was prostrated by the blow and never recovered.

There comes a rumor from Long Branch, where the Hon. Reverdy Johnson is sojourning, that he will decline the English Mission.

Wm. Hart, the painter, has permanently removed his studio from New York to Albany.

The President takes five of his blooded horses and four carriages to Long Branch.

Dr. Howard Crosby has been named for the chancellorship of New York University.

Robert Black a prominent contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is to translate Guizot's "Histoire de France."

At a meeting of the delegates of the Workingmen's Beneficial Association of Schuylkill county, at Pottsville, on Saturday, it was agreed that the miners resume work on the "basis of 1869," with deductions ot ten, twenty, fifteen and forty per cent. on all, and that if any contract makes over $100, $125, $150 or $200 per month.

The denizens of the oil regions have some queer ideas. The latest addition to the bill of fare at Fangburns restaurants is "West Hickory Eels" which are composed of crude petroleum with whortleberry sauce. Among the attractions at an oil town dance hall is a fat lady and a live catamount, caged, over which is a mournful look. Next to the fat lady and the cat the attractions at the Fagundas Theatre, it offers each of its patrons a glass of lemonade free of charge.

The Scranton *Republican* tells the following story: An accident of a curious character occurred to an old gentleman living near this city. He entered the mail between Wilkesbarre and Lake Postoffice, on Thursday last. About four miles from Wilkesbarre, on the road to Harveys Lake, Mr. Pettebone stopped to allow one of the wagons of the G. A. R. excursion, and the road being narrow, he drove the wagon all out of the road, upsetting it, and it fell to a ravine o rocks, stumps and brush. The members of the Grand Army came running to the rescue, and in a few minutes had placed the wagon and horse to rights, and what damage was perceptible. The old man was more unfortunate, and received injuries from the fall. Two medical gentlemen in the party made an examination, and found that the only injury he had received was a hurt to the nose. It appears that Mr. Pettebone was afflicted with cancer on the nose, and in taking a pinch of his nasal organ in such a manner as to cut the cancer clean off. The nose was put into as good shape as possible by the two doctors, and if the cancer does not again make its appearance the accident will prove to have been a blessing in disguise.

Westmoreland county has three hundred common schools and one hundred and fifty districts.

We received on Monday the first number of the Greensburg *Tribune*, J. R. McAfee, editor and proprietor, and A. H. Shaw, publisher. It is neatly and tastefully gotten up, and filled with interesting reading and selected matter. It has formerly been in politics, but will act independently of the dictation of all cliques and rings.

A happy Harrisburg father has five girls and four boys employed in a cotton factory, and keeps seven more at home to bear him company.

In Philadelphia, Saturday night, Bridget Montgomery was shot by a man named Patrick Burk, for refusing him admission to her house.

In the Moravian burying ground at Bethlehem are buried the remains of David Nitschman, the founder of Bethlehem. The inscription on his tombs one speaks for itself:

DAVID NITSCHMAN,
Founder of Bethlehem, who fee led the first tree to build the first house.
Born Sept. 1, 1676, in Moravia.
Died April 14, 1758.

Here also reposes the famous writer of Indian history,

LOSKIEL,
Born at Angermunde, November 7, 1740,
Died February 21, 1814.

Christina Shallkop, who recently arrived in Reading from Germany, tried the experiment of lighting a fire with kerosine, on Sunday last. Her recovery is considered very doubtful.

John Kramer, of Chillisquaque, Mifflin county, was struck by a locomotive on the Philadelphia and Erie road on Wednesday last, and instantly killed.

Allentown has been selected as the place for holding the next annual convocation of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Sunbury has a new Presbyterian church, which cost $25,000.

The Lake Shore Grape Growers' Association will hold its annual exhibition at North East about the first of October.

By direction of Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, United States Attorney H. B. Swope has discontinued the case of the Comptroller of the Currency vs. the Second National Bank of Erie. The case was in the form of a *quo warranto*, to forfeit the franchises of the bank, because it charged more than six per cent. interest, &c. The discontinuance was recommended because, on investigation, it was discovered that the authorities were imposed upon in directing the institution of the suit, by private parties, who had cases pending in the State Courts to be affected by it, and had purely personal ends to subserve.

THE Pilgrim Society of Plymouth is preparing to celebrate the 22d of December this year in an appropriate manner. It is understood that Hon. Robert C. Winthrop will deliver the address. Since the last celebration there have been wars and rumors of wars, and nations have risen and disappeared; but the land of the Pilgrims has kept on its even course, prospering in spite of all calamities, and adding new glory to the history of the country. The Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary will be observed with especial interest as the beginning so far as can be now seen, of a new era of peace and prosperity.

## OHIO NEWS.

Frederick Lang, a farmer living near Florida, undertook recently to punish a stubborn third horse, by giving it a severe beating. While administering the flagellation, Mr. L. had the halter strap wrapped around his hand in such a way that he could not readily release himself, and the horse rearing struck him on the shoulder, crushing him to the earth and injuring him fatally.

Hamilton Hill, for some twenty-four years Treasurer of Oberlin College, died in London July 1st, at the advanced age of seventy-six years.

It is stated that about one-half the inmates of the penitentiary have experienced religion.

The *Western Star*, of Lebanon, says: "Our fellow citizen, George Longstreth, they say, has made a handsome thing lately, viz: sold a coal mine, which he purchased for the sum of $14 000, for $5 000 cash each consecutive year, for seven years, or one rapid payment if the purchasing party prefer, the deed not to be delivered until $10,000, the price agreed upon is paid."

William Gordon, of Chester township, Morrow county, is ninety-nine years old, and still able to walk twelve miles in a day and transact his business.

The Oberlin junior class, thinking last Saturday morning was not warm enough, built up a fire in their recitation room, and when the hour for recitation came, and with it the Professor, there was no interest sufficient to call the class. The details of the other class exercises of the day we have not learned.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Lancaster, Ohio, the veins being from six to twelve feet thick. The question as to whether the coal can be used in the raw state for furnace purposes has been fully settled in favor of the fuel. It has not been definitely ascertained, although the New Haven engineers, the Ockerhausens and the Mullers, who have gathered enormous fortunes out of the sugar refining business, which some regard as yet uncertain. The furniture business is still in their hands. The richest manufacturer in oil colors in this city is Daniel F. Ferman, a German. The stock exchange abounds with German brokers, and German bankers are now among the heaviest men in Wall street. They have very strong natural feelings, and will not remain idle spectators of their country's ruin. The most popular lecturer to-day among this class, is that famous national war song, commencing with the words, "He shall not have the free German Rhine," "He" means the Frenchman, and he shall not have it, even if our young German element is obliged to shed blood in its defense.

SINCE the beginning of the year small-pox has caused as many as 5,000 deaths in Paris, and everybody there, medical or non-medical, is described as being struck with suprise at the extensive development of a disease which, according to common belief, had been driven away, with the black death and other plagues of the middle ages, by Jenner's discovery. The Paris population had however, treated vaccination practically with neglect, and the authorities show themselves aware of the urgency of practising vaccination and re-vaccination on all sides. Small-pox and typhus fever seems destined to proceed north wards proper measures of precaution are being taken there.

A WINNEPEG correspondent states that all talk of resistance to Canadian authority had ceased, and the anniversary of Dominion confederation was being celebrated by the most loyal display of the Union Jack and a reckless consumption of terrible gin whisky. Everybody was quietly awaiting the galvanism of the Canadian expedition and Governor A. Archibald's new *regime*.

## THE PARADOL MYSTERY.

### The House of Snetches—Several Mysteries.

[From Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

The Paradol mystery, for such it deserves to be called, inasmuch as no rational solution of it has yet been given, still forms a subject of more interest here, more especially as some people have spread the report that two other subjects occurred in the same house on New York avenue, where the unfortunate French Minister put an end to his existence. A few years ago a mother and son were seated in the parlor of the house. The son was a wild youth passing through that trying stage common to all called "sowing wild oats." The mother was lecturing him, as wise mothers will, on the evil of his ways, while the son paced up and down the carpeted floor in great agitation. Suddenly, as the mother ceased her reproaches, her son drew forth a pistol and exclaiming, "Mother, good-by, I'm going to kill myself," placed the muzzle to his head and fired. He fell to the floor and in a few minutes was no more. The mother, shocked and horrified, fell upon the lifeless body of her son, weeping and mourning as though her heart would break. The fire which her reproaches had sacrificed would not come back for her sons and tears. In vain she evoked frantically for her son to speak but one little word to her again. It was a curious act of a rash, wild youth, apparently unprovoked entirely to the cause. The details of the other case of suicide I have been unable to gather, but I am told it was a curious affair, and gives a dog a bad name as well as the Negro, for get kicks. The house, from the two former cases of suicide, has been shunned by all who were of nuchate life; the men were most anxious not to rent it, and the women, the women. The number at present in the work house is less than two hundred and fifty, so that more than five hundred of these prisoners have been discharged, but very few of them are to be found in the city. Another fact in all, showing that the discipline is in fact reformatory. Sessions of the Court are now held at Tewksbury, five miles from Lowell, on Thursday instead of Wednesday, to enable the grand jury to attend the Bridgewater, in Plymouth county, on the Tuesday preceding the Wednesday in every month.

Rev. Richard Tolman, who holds this court, is the father of the late murderer of Tewksbury, who, after being settled in the ministry for several years in this town, became interested in the affairs of this district in the Legislature, and was a member in 1868 when the workhouse law passed. Becoming infected with the experiment that then began, he accepted from Gov. Bullock the appointment of special justice, and has tried two-thirds of all that have been committed to Bridgewater under sentence, during the last four years. He is a mild and conscientious magistrate, not much versed in the intricacies of law, but bent on administering justice, and always inclined to temper it with mercy. To most of the offenders who come before him, the truest mercy is a long sentence, to be sure, but only as much as will suffice for the experiment of liberty, have shown themselves incapable of self control, and have become the victims of their appetites. No one can tell how often the sentences ranged from six months to three years, but the 28th chapter of Hurlbut's laws, the limits are reduced to three months, but no less. Last year, under the law of 1866, the average sentence imposed was about a year and nine months; but half of those discharged paroled, after serving an average of less than a year. Hereafter the average of sentences, judging by those that are given under the new law, will be more than seven months, but probably the time served will be about as long as before, since there will be fewer cases for pardon.

The latter of the Mr. Tolman on not ran beyond the limits of the State almshouse, which contains a population varying from 450 in winter to 650 in summer; but the inhabitants of this establishment are drawn from more than half the population of the State. The Tewksbury almshouse district covers the great manufacturing district of Middlesex, with an area of 700 000 inhabitants, beside when the almshouse is chiefly used. Sickness, made when admitted to the almshouse is offered as a reason for pardon, but they are never examined with their way of life are put on oath. The almshouse physician, Dr. Nichols, is a feeling fellow, and has such a state of health as implies criminality. A few complaints are made of the expense of this unsheltered residence, most of the culprits are old school girls, and the ends of justice are not defeated by the thousand dollars which in our State courts are used to set the guilty free. The time occupied in the trial of the seventeen persons sentenced to-day was about two hours and a half. The evidence against them had all been collected in advance. Having no money to employ counsel, the unfortunate have only to rely on the court of board of charities, some member is required to be present at the trial to see that no injustice is done. This board has the power of pardon, and does not hesitate to exercise it, up to no provides for a thorough examination of all non-voting prisoners, twice a year, so that none can suffer for lack of friends to make application for their discharge.

All persons who have much to do with the care of the poor speak favorably of the workhouse of this new county. It disposes of a very troublesome class of cases, with substantial justice, and to the great advantage of the honest and industrious. The law, which has unfortunately been in force before for the same length of time, and up to the latest moment of its existence, was to be repealed by mortification if we now turn our attention to the Eastern Continent a similar state of things confronts us there. The inhabitants of Paris are now under a heat of ninety-five degrees in the shade, the parks of London are so parched of herbage and exhausted of water that their deer are half fed upon forage and twigs offered to them from the hands of the Alps, where they are seen, gleam with a wavering and hazy light, and the Seine, a mere canal, licks the tongues of fire darting up from the earth in its agony. The European belt of fervent heat corresponds almost exactly with our own, and, no doubt, the ocean link between is glowing with nearly equal severity. The relief there, if any, is coming from the fogs and clouds, accompanied by showers of rain which in such an intense evaporation must occasion.

Astronomers and physiologists are busy endeavoring to study out the causes of this extraordinary condition, the aggregate effect of which upon our planet is equal to forces so stupendous as to strike the uncustomed mind with awe. The general conclusion is that the entire solar system is passing through a region of the starry heavens, in its sublime circuit around the remoter center, that exerts a peculiar electrical effects upon not only all the attendant orbs, but on the vast luminary which dispenses to them light and heat. The question now to thoughtful minds is how much longer these fearful visitations are to last, and what will be the summing up of their results to the human race in the future? For they are to be followed by further disturbances of the elements, great storms of wind, thunder and lightning, and possibly by other supernatural manifestations in the heavens, of recurrence of Kahlee splendor and power, in natural, on scientific principles, to anticipate, as we may have reason to believe that the God whose presence "the channels of the sea appear" and "the foundations of the world are discovered" has ordained and governed all these dispensations for the best.

THE valet-like habit of calling women "ladies," and men "gentlemen," indiscriminately, is quietly satirized in the New York Citizen, which says: "It is a pity that the word ladies" and "sales gentlemen" about the hardness of their lot, reminds them of the privations of "other workladies and gentlemen," "There is the hod-gentleman who has to carry heavy loads on his shoulders up and down ladders in the broiling sun of summer, the coal-gentleman who puts in coal with a basket, the washer-lady who breaks her back over the tub of suds, and even the police-gentleman who is on his beat so long that one would expect him to be a 'dead beat' before he gets through. Each of these ladies and gentlemen should bear in mind the trials of the other."

## THE HEATED TERM.

### Unparalleled Heat—Remarkable Pressure.

Archbald Buyers died in Pocahontas recently, aged seventy years.

Barbour county nominates W. E. Arnold for the Senate.

The latest snake story is told by the Morgan *Mercury*: A few days ago our friend Robert Johnston, of Rock Gap, on entering the house was surprised at the spectacle of a huge black snake deliberately viewing himself in a looking-glass. So absorbed was he in the study of snake beauty that the approach of Mr. J. was not observed until the blow fell, and he lay in the agonies of death, with no doubt the pleasing reflection to cheer him that he had secured a glimpse of the shadow ere the substance faded.

The Moorfield *Advertiser* says: Of the truth of the following extraordinary item, we have no doubt, as we have it from a gentleman whom we know we cannot doubt, who states that he saw it.

**Jas. T. Brady & Co.,**

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

*BANKERS,*

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

ONLY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

**Ira B. M'Vay & Co.**

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 26, 1870.

The impending war in Europe has come the sudden and unlooked for influence affecting in an important degree the value of leading securities dealt in by capitalists and operators at all the more prominent cities through the New York Stock Exchange. The *Herald*, in reviewing the status of the Wall street markets, says:

The summer seasons at the Gold and Stock Exchange are not, however, as inactive as they were wont to be. The radiation of the telegraph wires to all or nearly all the important summer resorts has preserved the communication between the speculative operators and the street so closely that transactions while not as large as in the spring and fall, have been above the average of previous summer seasons. The increase of telegraphic facilities is leading to an annual lengthening of business at the Stock Exchange during the summer season. Other influences have assisted the activity this year, but in the Stock Exchange the course of prices, which at the beginning of July made a sharp break, is beginning toward a sharp upward movement, was suddenly reversed. Since the declaration of war between France and Prussia, prices have steadily fallen, and the more active shares toward the close of the week were 2 to 3 per cent per cent, below the highest of the buoyant period in the vicinity of July 1. Stocks and gold have moved so sympathetically in the early and greater portion of the time during which the gold excitement has existed that there were very naturally regarded together. Whatever the tenor of speculation in the dominant gold on the news from Europe, it is very evident that the tempers of the Bourse is extremely belligerent on the progress of the warlike attitude of Europe. Remote contingencies seem entirely disregarded in the present excitement, and although it is a truth as certain as any of those that a protracted war in Europe will injure to our benefit and pave the way to specie payments, for the gain as ascendancy in the commerce of the world, the temporary and present feeling is that the first battle will sharply advance the gold premium. But that the legitimate reaction will come soon or later is certain, and the speculators who are then loaded up with gold will be subjected to immediate losses in addition to the natural influence to cause higher gold is the return of our bonds from Europe and of the extent of that influence in affecting the premium we may be able to judge from the premises that the government has paid out the bonds and that she is without facilities for sending them here, while it is known that the bonds of Europe were open and her steamship lines in operation, whether the amount would be of any importance, when we remember that the Bank of Berlin has agreed to accept our bonds as collaterals for loans, a good deal will be presented realization upon such as are held upon margins or by parties as a means of meeting our cash sales. France holds very few of our bonds, and the capitalists of England are too shrewd not to know the soundness of our securities. The government market here has been heavily oversold by the foreign houses and brokers among us, whose contemporaneous purchases of gold have been the main cause of the advance in the premium. The rise in good time which has apparently disproved the argument that a foreign war would benefit this country, and hence the mass of outside speculators have entered the Gold Room. Much of which once of a greater rise. Hence, when upon the false report that Russia had joined Prussia gold ran up to 123⅝, the outside crowd in and were satisfied with the gold which the foreign bankers had run up the premium to. Satisfied, as a consequently heavy losers in the subsequent decline to 120, which was the record on Saturday. Since then gold has partially reacted to and closed at 120 upon the announcement that on Saturday, at an extra meeting of the directors of the Bank of England, the discount rate had been raised to four per cent, advance from three per cent, during the week.

The stock market was given a decidedly downward tinge by the sharp advance in gold and failed to react with the subsequent decline in the latter. While the foreign orders were made on Friday the decline was simply arrested by heavy purchases to cover outstanding short contracts and by ventures on the part of a few who bought for a temporary reaction as well as with the impression that all idea in Europe the market would suddenly rebound. There is little doubt that a sudden settlement of the difficulties between France and Prussia would cause a very sharp and large advance in the prices of stocks; but just how the outside public have been shaken of their strength by the gradual obliteration of their margins, and those who have capital enough to carry the bulk of the net are deterred by the prevailing impression that in the event of a pacific solution of the existing complications, the sensitiveness here, as would follow a war in Europe, all the idle capital with which stocks are now ill rated would be withdrawn from the market, and the effort to maintain prices would render money worth anywhere from 1 to 3 per cent per week, day to carry stocks. Hence it was that, despite the decline in gold from 123⅝ to 120, stocks did not go up again. The market has lost its buoyancy and capacity for higher prices while war is imminent in Europe.

—At Chicago finances and the markets generally, according to the *Tribune*, are in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition. The prices of grain are too low for "war prices," but too high to be maintained except upon the imminent prospect of war, and too high for the condition of affairs in this market, and in view of the coming crop. Goods at the higher price than can be maintained if the prospect of war should disappear. The fact is that it will be if the actual fighting takes the place of the present parleying and threatening. If it were not that there is almost a certainty of war, the mutual tendency of the market would assert itself, grain and gold decline, and the gold value of bonds in foreign markets would rise. In fact, the latter immediately grasped of war seems to have but little more effect than to stimulate prices of breadstuffs, and though in the event of a great battle being fought the prices of grain, provisions, and gold would suddenly advance, and bonds as suddenly and temporarily decline, it is not improbable that an immediate re-action would take place. So far as can now be foreseen the war in Europe promises to be a short and decisive one, and of such a war the effect upon United States bonds, and consequently upon the currency price of gold for the bonds upon which corresponding to the decline in the gold value of bonds, only about the proportion in which the demand notes of the Government does not appreciate in sympathy with the interest bearing obligations of the Government in foreign money markets, have probably been already discounted. A decided, long, forever, other important powers should be drawn into the conflict, England could scarcely remain neutral, and in that case the disturbance of the markets would far exceed anything that has been experienced yet. The Paris Bourse reacted to this disturbance would begin to influence our home markets for gold, produce, and commodities generally. In the quotations of our bonds in the London market. If capitalists there find that they can make more profit by selling out our bonds and buying the bonds of European governments at a great discount, as the bought bonds during the war, there is speculative feeling enough among the great capitalists of Europe to take the option. In this case there would be many telegraphic orders for our agents in New York to sell bonds to arrive, and result the gold at once against the shipments of bonds from London. This has already been done to a considerable extent, and the bonds shipped from the other side will soon begin to arrive, though the effect of their sale has already been experienced. The export of the great staples of the country on the bonds makes gold scarce and advances its price. In other words, the greenback currency depreciates in proportion as the foreign holders of our bonds send them home for sale. As greenbacks depreciate the prices of all commodities which retain the same gold value must advance, but as the gold value of bonds would have declined, their currency price would necessarily remain about the same. Thus, if bonds in London declined to 70, gold would advance to 140, making the currency price of bonds remain at about 108, but on the other hand, if bonds advance to 90 in London, gold would decline to about 109 and at which price the currency price of bonds would be about 108.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morn. Noon. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds '81 | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| U. S. Bonds '62 | 109 | 109 |
| U. S. Bonds '64 | 109 | 109 |
| U. S. Bonds '65 | 109 | 109 |
| U. S. Bonds, new '65 | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| U. S. Bonds '67 | 108 | 108 |
| U. S. Bonds '68 | 108½ | 108½ |
| 10-40s | 108½ | 108½ |
| Gold | 121½ | 121¼ |

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 121¼ |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 112¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 109 |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1864 | 109 |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1865 | 109¼ |
| U. S. 10-40s | 109 |
| 5-20s, January and July, 1862 | 107¾ |
| 5-20s, January and July, 1865 | 108 |
| 5-20s, January and July, 1867 | 108 |
| Union Pacific Railway | 87½ |
| Central Pacific Railway | 87½ |
| Currency sixes | 108 |

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Exchange, Apollo building, 69 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

| | 10:30 | 11:30 | 12:30 | 1:30 | 2:30 | 3:30 | 4:30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 26, 1870. | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| N. Y. Central | 92¾ | 92¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91 | |
| Do scrip | 88½ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | |
| Erie | 27 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | |
| Reading | 94 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 94 |
| Harlem | | | 130 | | | | |
| Michigan Cent'l | 118 | | 117½ | | 119 | | |
| Michigan Sou'n | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 89 | 89 | |
| Illinois Central | 129 | | 127½ | | | | |
| Cleve. & Pitts | 90 | | 90 | | | | |
| Northwestern | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82 | 82 | |
| Do preferred | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | |
| Rock Island | 112½ | | 112½ | | 112½ | 112½ | |
| Pa. Central | 96 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95 | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Ft. Wayne | | 97 | | 97 | | | |
| Ohio & Miss | 34 | 32¾ | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | |
| Do preferred | | 70 | | 70 | | | |
| Alton & Ter. H. | | 35 | | 35 | | | |
| Do preferred | | 72 | | 72 | | | |
| Chicago & Alton | | 118½ | | 118½ | | | |
| Do preferred | | 125 | | 125 | | | |
| Terre Haute | | 15 | | 15 | | | |
| Do preferred | | 40 | | 40 | | | |
| Cumberland Coal | 31 | | 32¼ | | | | |
| Quicksilver | 40½ | 40½ | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| Pacific Mail | | | | | | | |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | 49 | | 49 | | | | |
| Adams Express | | | 68 | | | | |
| American Express | | | 58 | | | | |
| United States | | | 42 | | | | |
| Canton | | | 42 | | | | |
| Tennessee 6s | | | 72 | | | | |
| Virginia 6s | | | 62 | | | | |
| Missouri 6s | | | 85 | | | | |

A comparison between Saturday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

| | Mon. | Tues. | Ad. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central & Hudson | 93¾ | 93 | --- | ¾ |
| N. Y. Central scrip | 88¾ | 88½ | --- | ¼ |
| Erie | 27¼ | 26¾ | --- | ½ |
| Reading | 93¾ | 94 | ¼ | --- |
| Harlem | 130½ | 130½ | --- | --- |
| Illinois Central | 128½ | 127½ | --- | 1 |
| Cleve. and Pitts | 90¾ | 90 | --- | ¾ |
| Northwestern | 83 | 82 | --- | 1 |
| Do. preferred | 94½ | 94 | --- | ½ |
| Rock Island | 112¾ | 112½ | --- | ¼ |
| St. Paul | 60 | 59¾ | --- | ¼ |
| Do. preferred | 74 | 73¾ | --- | ¼ |
| Fort Wayne | 97½ | 93¾ | --- | 3¾ |
| Ohio and Miss | 40½ | 40 | --- | ½ |
| Pacific Mail | 54 | 53½ | --- | ½ |
| Adams Express | 69 | 68½ | --- | ½ |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | 49½ | 49½ | --- | --- |
| Do. preferred | 72 | 72 | --- | --- |
| Lake Shore | 85¾ | 85¼ | --- | ½ |
| Gold | 121¾ | 121¼ | --- | ½ |

—Estimated earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company for the second week in July, 1870:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1870 | $105,611 45 |
| 1869 | 97,788 69 |
| Increase | $ 7,824 79 |

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, Stocks and other Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, July 29, 1870. }

REMARKS—The late rains have had the effect of "reviving the trade" in some degree, although the "heated term" is not yet ended by any means. Yet business men look brighter and more cheerful, and even trade seems to move more briskly. The opinion seems to be gaining ground that a great battle will ere long be fought between the French and Prussians, which has much to do with the feverish and unsettled state of the door, grain provision and other markets. Farmers assign as a reason for not bringing to market the surplus old grain crops, nor any of the new, that they are busy with the harvest; but it is shrewdly suspected that Micawber like they are waiting for something to turn up, and higher prices follow. Referring to this matter, the New York *Tribune*, a day or two ago, scouted the idea of war in Europe keeping up the prices of grain, and earnestly advised farmers to take advantage of the present prices, else ere long they might find them going down instead of up.

Flour now, as always the leading article, has not advanced since our yesterday's report. The stock on hand, though ample for present wants, is not a large one, nor will dealers be likely to accumulate in these uncertain times. Purchasers, as a general thing, buy to-day what will do them for to-morrow, believing that better times are coming. The receipts since our last amounted to 966 obls, being about one-third more than the day previous. The mills still purchase wheat sparingly, keeping only enough to keep the mills going.

Bacon, provisions and groceries have undergone no material change. The market is very firm and rather more active. The leading houses are well supplied, and are doing a fair business with dealers that purchase to sell again, sugars being the most fancied.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market has undergone no change as regards prices or prospects. Dealers appear to be supplied. Soda ash, sales refined, 3½@4c; common, 3¼c ₱ lb. Potash 7@7½c ₱ lb. Pearls 8½@9c ₱ lb.

APPLES—The supply is more abundant, and quality improved. Dealers extremely bullish and are made at $2.50@3 (0@4 50 ₱ bbl, as per quality of stock.

CARMON OIL—The market is a shade firmer. The demand, however, was light. Standard white sold at 29c ₱ gallon; 150 test at 32c gallon.

BUTTER—The demand for butter was more active and a good article found ready sale. The supply was 20 packages. The rates were: Choice to prime 20@22c; prime to fancy nicely put up for family use 21@22c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; star 15c, and stearine 15@18c ₱ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ₱ gross.

CRACKED BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ lb; No. 3 5¾c; No. 1 6¼c; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel $6 50; No. 1 half barrels $3 50.

LIME—Was in fair demand. We note sales of Cleveland white at 82½c; Eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

BEESWAX—The market has undergone no change. We are reported regular sales at 38@40c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—There is an active trade demand, and the stock on hand is barely sufficient to supply the trade. Prices are firm and unchanged. The receipts for the week were 120 bxs. The nominal rates were: Ohio factory, 12c; Goshen, 14c, and Sweitzer 18@19c ₱ lb.

FEED—The market continues to be well supplied. The prices are unchanged, and there is a fair jobbing demand. Mill quotations are as follows: Bran, $1 ₱ cwt; shorts, $1 50; shipstuffs, $1 10; middlings, $1 80 ₱ cwt.

COOPERAGE—We have no change to note. The supply is fully up to the demand. We quote nominally at $1 90@1 95 for round lots.

KEROSENE—Sales of Standard White Lights at $5@5 50 ₱ dozen case at 87 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is dull and unchanged, with an active trade for the season; holders are still very firm in their views, and unless the supply of cured meats is their actual present wants. We continue to quote: Shoulders at 15@15½c; Sides, ribbed 17½@17½c; Clear Sides, 18c; Sugar Cured Hams, 20@22½c; S. C. Shoulders, 16½@16¾c; Breakfast Bacon, 20@22½c; Mess Pork, $31@31 50@32 00 ₱ bbl; refined Lard, 15c; Leaf Lard, 14c; Sausages, 15c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock is light, and the demand merely to meet the wants of the home trade. The season for fruit is drawing to a close and the new will soon take the place of the old stock. The nominal rates were: Apples 4@5c; Peaches—quarters, 5@6c; halves, 7@8c ₱ lb.

HAY—Both old and new hay is arriving more freely. The new crop brings 912@1@15 ₱ ton; old nominal. The supply of oats is fair and price unchanged.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 1c ₱ lb.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $1 85@1 75 ₱ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CORN MEAL—This article continues quiet, and below the demand for a limited home trade. The prices are unchanged at 90@95c ₱ bush.

WOOL—In Kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; sal soda, 3½c.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store prices: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ doz 2 75; 3-hoop 2 50; 12 lbs. No. 1 3-hoop ₱ doz $1 00; do No. 2 2 00; 8 lbs No. 3 2-hoop $9 00; nine wash boards ₱ doz $2 75.

SEED—The market continues dull; flax seed will bring $2 15@2 25 ₱ bush; timothy seed $1 25 ₱ bush, timothy and clover not in demand.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied with new potatoes at 50c ₱ bush; old stock prices are lower. Sales are made at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bbl.

FISH—The season for actively selling over, we can report incoming of the following: Mackerel No. 1 at $20@22 ₱ barrel; No. 2 large $16; No. 2 large, $13; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kits—No. 1 at $2 @2 25; No. 2 at $1 75. Lake herring $4 00. White fish $8 50. Baltimore trimmed $7 75. Codfish 8½ ₱ cwt.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. Sales were reported to the trade at 80@82c ₱ lb.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 8c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive oil, No. 1 rosin 5c.

EGGS—There was more activity in the market, still the trade was limited, and prices weak and inclined downward. Sales were made at 18@18½ ₱ dozen.

PEACHES—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at 8 @9c ₱ lb.

CIDER—Sales of No. 1 sweet cider at $9@10 ₱ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case, other brands $8 00@7 00.

TALLOW—The market is not an active one. The sales were confined to limited parcels. City rendered 8½@9c; country 8¼@8½c ₱ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales of Dupuis Hydrate at $2 50 ($2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville $1 00@1 50 ₱ bbl.

CHICKENS—Receipts are large and moving; sales were reported to a fair extent at 55@65 ₱ pair.

TURKEYS—The supply is becoming more abundant, and prices have a downward tendency. Prices are nominal and may be quoted at 25@30c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Previous quotations are still unaltered, though prices are not so often sold in business so active. We continue to give the ruling figures: Proof whisky $1 15, and high-wines $1 00 ₱ gallon; spirits of old whisky are governed by the age and quality.

LARD—The market was dull with a fair demand. We are reported sales in tierces at 12½@12¾c; in buckets 13@13½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Sales extra No. 1 at $1 20@1 22; do No. 2 at 85c ₱ gallon.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $1 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins, 16@17c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ ₱ can, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $3 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

HOOP IRON—We are reported sales at 4½c. Prices weak, but no lower. Sales were made at 4½@5c ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—The previously reported firmness in the tea market is steady and prices are still maintained, and there is a steady and fair trade demand. There is no quotable change in prices. Holders are very firm, and information call on Capt. A. S. Carille, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 12c; A coffee 11c; B coffee 10½c; extra C 10½c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

COFFEE—Steady; fair to fancy 23½@24c; Laws 23½c.

MOLASSES—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@ 11½c; Havana, in boxes, 11@12½c; Muscovado Sugars 9½@10½c, being an advance of ½c ₱ lb.

SYRUPS—Golden Drip, $2 40@2 45; Silver Beyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 85c; choice to fancy Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@60c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

TEAS—There is a fair demand, and sales are reported as follows: Young Hyson 60@65c; extra $1 00; Gunpowder $1 00@1 65; Imperial 80@1 05; Gunpowder 55; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Souchong 90@1 20 ₱ lb.

RICE—There has been no change in this market, and the demand is only moderate. We note sales as follows: Fancy $5 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 $4 50; No. 2 $4 00; common $2 50@3 00.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8½c ₱ lb.

SPICES—Are selling in a regular way at 38@40 ₱ lb.

GRAIN—The market continues unsettled, the tendency being downward. Buyers were shy and not disposed to operate very extensively at the present prices. The receipts were small, viz.: Oats, 1,050 sacks; barley, 25 sacks. There were no receipts of rye, wheat or corn. Wheat quiet; the mills exhibit less anxiety to purchase. The outside rates were: For red winter, $1 20@1 25; for prime white $1 45@1 45 ₱ bush. Oats—market steady but unchanged; a fair current rates were: Sales on Wharf and track; 37@38c from store. Corn—the offerings were small, and no material demand; we quote nominally at 90@95c, although some dealers refused to accept these figures. Rye is dull; 65@70c; sales at 60@65c. Barley—market quiet; dealers are awaiting for something to turn up.

FLOUR—Mills and dealers report the market tremendously active, but the former are firm and sellers still holding different opinions as to whether "top" prices have yet been reached. This difference of opinion is natural, for purchasers do not take hold strongly, and as sellers are not inclined to urge sales transactions are not heavy. The stock on hand in stores is not large, though daily replenished, whilst the mills are running at their full capacity, and are constantly able to supply their customers. The receipts since our last were about one-third more barrels. The current rates were as follows from store: Choice white wheat, $7 75@8 25; Minnesota, $7 75; Wisconsin, $7 50@7 75. The mill rates are, per brand, $9 25; in sacks, $8 50; "s," blue brand, sacks $8 50; "s," red brand, sacks $7 80; Nail Keg Pan Handle $7 00; Palmetto $7 25. Rye flour Ressonia $6 50 ₱ bbl; Pittsburgh $6 50; in sacks $6 50 ₱ bush. The market, by the way, is not overstocked with any kind manufactured, one of which gives the following quotations: Superfine, in bbls, $7 75; in sacks, $7 50; choice brands in bbls, $7 75; in sacks, $7 25; baking flour $7 00@7 75.

The City Flouring Mills, having repaired its injured machinery, is again in running order, and now "double shifts."

GREEN CORN AND CUCUMBERS—Are becoming more plentiful and of better quality—the former selling at $2 ₱ basket, and the latter at $1 00.

## Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 26.—Cotton firm at 18½@19c; receipts 37 cases; exports 229 bales. Flour quiet—superfine $6 75; family $7 50@8 00; fancy $8 50@9 00. Corn steady at 70c in sacks, 75c ₱ bush. Oats—sales 1,000 sacks at 50c. Bran $1 00@1 05. Hay $1 25@1 30. Pork $31. Lard 17½@18c. Bacon weaker—shoulders 15½c; sides 19c.

## New York Finance and Trade.

**Gold Closed at 121⅝@121¾.**

NEW YORK, July 26—P. M.

Wall street was excessively dull, owing to the heat. Foreign bankers were less disposed to sell government than heretofore.

MONEY

Was abundant and easy at 3 per cent. on governments and 5 @ 6 per cent. on stocks on call.

GOLD

Dull before Board, the price being 121⅝@121¾ at Board the opening price was 121¾, from which there was an advance to 121⅞, followed by a decline to 121⅝, on rumor of the suspension of the Bank of France. This was succeeded by a gradual rise to 121⅝@121¾, on the close, the probable advance in the rate of discount in Europe being the cause. The specie engagements for the Cunard packet to-morrow are $230,000. Double eagles are very scarce and sold at a premium of 1 @ 2 cents. The Treasury is engaged in receiving gold in the vaults, and it is drawn out on any double eagles from the Department at present. Carrying rates 4@7 @ cent. @ annum. Clearances $43,000,000.

STERLING

Unsettled; prime 60 days 109¾@109¾; good bills 109¾ @109¾; prime sight 110@110¼; cable transfers 111¼ @ 111⅝.

GOVERNMENTS.

Weak and lower. Coupons 1881, 112¾@112⅝; do 1862, 109¼@109⅜; do 1864, do 109⅜@109½; do 1865, do new, 107⅝@108; 5-20s, 1867, 108@108⅛; do 1868, 108¼@108⅜; 10-40s, 108½@108⅝; currencies, 108¼@111.

STATE BONDS

Dull but steady. Missouris 85¾; old Tennessee, 64 @ 65; new, 63@63¾; old North Carolina is now in; Central Pacific bonds, 86½@86¾; Union 84¾@85.

THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE,

Which was projected at the time the Erie was expelled from the regular Board, grasp on the abandonment of the project. The Executive Committee of the Exchange have leased the building now occupied by them, which expires July 1st, 1874.

STOCKS.

Market dull and heavy, and a decline in the leading shares equal to 3 per cent., while there was a fall in Pacific mail 6 per cent., the close selling 2 to 3 per cent. against 92 yesterday, and inactive. The New York Central and Lake Shore led the market and were wanted then. The market was steadier late in the day, and at 2 o'clock 12,500 shares Reading were sold over the rules, there having been some difficulty in effecting the transfers heretofore. Canton 42; Cumberland 40; Western Union Telegraph 82½; Quicksilver 4; Mariposa 6; preferred 10; Wells, Fargo 113; Adams 68; American 43; United States 42; Pacific Mail 46; New York Central 95¾; New York Central Scrip 95¾; Erie 27¾; preferred 40; Hudson 130; preferred 132; Reading 94; Michigan Central 117; Lake Shore 89½; Illinois Central 127¾; Pittsburgh 90; Northwestern 82; Northwestern preferred 95½; Rock Island 112¾; New Jersey Central 99¾; St. Paul 59¾; St. Paul preferred 74¾; Wabash 37¾; Wabash preferred 72; Fort Wayne 91¾; Terre Haute 39; Terre Haute preferred 82; Hannibal and St. Joe 34; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati 78; Chicago and Alton 115; Chicago and Alton preferred 44; Ohio and Mississippi 33½; Lexington 136; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 103¾.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Calumet 75; Copper Falls 6; Franklin 3¾.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold $70,680,887; currency $12,000,000.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Chicago Market.**

CHICAGO, July 26, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Very dull.

WHEAT—5c lower, closing at $1 06 for regular No 2; this afternoon fairly active at $1 10¾@$1 11, seller August.

CORN—Dull and the lower, closing at 83c for No 2; sold this afternoon at 84c, seller August.

OATS—Dull and 2c lower, closing at 46c for No 2.

RYE—Nominal.

BARLEY—Steady and quiet at 95c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

HOGS—Active and 10@15c lower at $5 75@$6 05 for shipping; $5 40@$5 75 for extra.

CATTLE—Quiet at $3@$6 00 for Texas to good native steers.

## RIVER PACKETS.

**BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.**

THE FLEET STEAMER

**BELLE,**

HENRY HANEY.....Commander.

J. W. SCOTT.....Clerk.

**Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.**

LEAVES DAILY, AT 3 P. M.

Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or at Wharf-boat, foot of Grant street.

WM. McELROY & CO., Agents.

**U. S. MAIL LINE.**

**PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.**

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No Freight will be received after 5¾ o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

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Will sail from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First cabin, payable in Gold, or Steerage, payable in Currency.

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| To Liverpool or Queenstown.....$75 00 | To Liverpool or Queenstown.....$30 00 |
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Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

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**Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 A. M.,**

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For Freight or Passage apply to

HENRY WINSOR & CO., Philadelphia, or WHITNEY & SAMPSON, Boston.

FOR SALE—

**Machinery Wreck of the Steamer Star,** now at Bellaire bridge, and now at Monongahela Wharf. Two Engines, 18 inch Cylinder, 7 feet stroke; 2 Boilers, 30 feet long by 42 inch in diameter; 1 Shaft, Pitmans, Brasses, &c. For further particulars call on or address

D. JOHNSON,

No 90 Water street.

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**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

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Respectfully inform the public that they have made large additions to their stock, and are now prepared to furnish all the latest novelties in Jewelry Silver Ware and Fancy Goods. They have constantly on hand

Sterling Silver Table Ware,
Sterling Silver Fancy Pieces, in cases,
Gold Mounted Spectacles, Enameled Nickel Silver Plated Ware,
Solid Gold and White Metal Plated Ware,
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Fine Gold Jewelry, in all the latest styles,
Fine Jewelry in all its branches,
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REP, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS.
PAMPHRODUNS and LAMBREQUINS of Latest French Designs.
WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES.
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Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING MATTRESS, HOLSTERS and COMFORTS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, &c. &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES, cut and made to order.

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REDUCTION IN HOTEL PRICES.

On and after JULY 15, 1870, the Price of Board will be $4 per day.

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OF

**IOWA,**

235 MILES IN LENGTH,

NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

This Company are now pushing their work forward with great rapidity, and the entire line necessary to connect St. Louis and St. Paul is graded and under contract to be finished this season. The fact that this enterprise has been undertaken by a combination of leading bankers and railroad capitalists of well known wealth, experience and ability, insures its early completion and future success.

The road runs through the richest and most thickly settled portion of Iowa, and is built in the interests of the great Northern system of roads which center at St. Paul. The

**FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS**

Of the Company pay 7 percent. Gold Interest, free of Government tax, and are issued for the very small amount of $16,000 per mile. For the present, the unsold portion are offered at 95 and accrued interest. The attention of investors is invited to the fact that the road is now nearly finished, and that the Security is therefore entitled to a high rank.

In our opinion, no class of investments has been found so uniformly safe and profitable as First Mortgages on *completed* Railroads.

Of 235 Companies operating 30 000 miles of railroad in the Northern and Western States, on which there is a bonded debt of $662,080 000, we know of but two that do not pay their interest regularly.

**We believe there will be no more favorable time to sell Government, and buy really First-class Railroad Securities—such as these—than the present.**

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the Sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers *AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE, AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.*

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AND

THREE-PLY,

For Chambers, Dining Rooms and Nurseries.

COCOA MATTINGS,

In all widths, for Churches and Public Halls, all of which we offer at

POPULAR PRICES.

**Bovard, Rose & Co.**

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

**CARPETS,**

**MATTINGS,**

*OIL CLOTHS.*

Lowest Rates of the Season.

**McCallum Bros.,**

51 FIFTH AVENUE. 51.

**NEW CARPETS.**

Oliver McClintock & Co's

NEW CARPET ROOMS.

# The Daily Commercial.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Publication—Lecture Room Woods Run M. E. Church, Sunday, July 31.
Commissioners' Sale Valuable Iron Furnace.
United States Bill Holder—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Grant's Furnishing Store for Sale—S. J. Welsh.
Teas and Coffee—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
The White Phantom—John W. Pittock.
Pennsylvania Military Academy—Begins September 7th.
Tuscarora Academy—Begins September 7.
Mountain Seminary—Opens September 1.
Notice—Pelzel Rifle Guards.
Notice—Ozark Petroleum Co.
Hoff's Malt Extract—Tarrant & Co.
Dancing—Professor D. Mayer.
Dissolution—Kredle & Siedle
Boarding—F. B.
Steam Power Printing—Allan C. Bakewell & Co.
Excelsior Baking Powder—Logan, List & Co.
Combs and Brushes—Jos. Fleming.
Matches—Thompson & Co.
Notice—John Baker.
Agent Wanted—Life Company, Box 694, New York.
Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.
Refinery for Sale—J. C. Boffum.
Patent Swing Crib—Lemon & Weise.
Rat and Mouse Traps—Thompson & Co.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway Company.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Bankers—N. Holmes & Sons.
Roofing—Wm. B. Lupton & Co.
Salesman Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Men Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Seasonable Goods—George W. McClure.
Teachers Wanted—Steam Sling & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—Wells.
Sundries—Reymer & Bros.
Connelsville Coke—Morgan & Co.

## CITY MATTERS.

### Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Monday, July 26:

| Thermometer. | | Barometer. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 A. M. | 77° | 7 A. M. | 29 8-10 |
| 12 M. | 91° | 12 M. | 29 7½-10 |
| 6 P. M. | 77° | 6 P. M. | 29 8½-10 |

ELSEWHERE.

New York—Clear; N. W.; ther. 87°.
Philadelphia—Clear; N. E. W.; ther. 88°.
Baltimore—Clear; ther. 90°.
Cleveland—Light clouds; S. W.; ther. 85°.
Detroit—Light clouds; S. W.; ther. 86°.
Cincinnati—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 85°.
Indianapolis—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 91°.
Indianapolis—Clear; S. W.; ther. 88°.
Chicago—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 90°.
St. Louis—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 90°.
Omaha—Clear; wind S.; ther. 92° at 7 A. M.
Little Rock—Clear; S. E.; ther. 84°.

### List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Cents.
Herbert Mary, Connellsville, Pa. ..... 3
Jones Mrs. Mary, Barry, Ill. ..... 3
Snider Philip, Windridge, Pa. ..... 2
Wagner E., Philadelphia, Pa. ..... 3

THIRTY DAYS.—John H. Redpath was sent to the workhouse for twenty days by Mayor Brush yesterday, for abusing officer Mooney.

SHIPMENT OF AEMS.—The Adjutant General's Department shipped sixty Harper's Ferry muskets to Captain J. C. Negley, of the East Liberty Grays, on Monday.

NOLLE PROS ENTERED.—In the United States District Court, yesterday morning, Judge McCandless presiding, District Attorney Swope entered a *nolle pros.* in the cases of the United States vs. Wm. Clayton.

DISCHARGED.—Victor Jones charged with robbing the till of Kelters's saloon on Water street, was discharged by Mayor Brush, the evidence adduced being insufficient to detain him for trial.

BAR KEEPER'S EXCURSION.—Eight of the leading bar keepers of the city went on an excursion to Mansfield a day or two since. They left the Robinson House in carriages early in the morning, breakfasted at Woodville, and, after spending the day fishing with tolerable success, returned to the city late in the evening.

BURGLARS FOILED.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to burglarize the residence of Jacob Lefler, on Magee street, Eighth ward, on Monday evening. The burglars succeeded in entering a window, but an alarm was given and they fled. On a table near where they entered was a valuable gold watch and other jewelry, which narrowly escaped passing into the hands of the housebreakers.

OBSCENE ADVERTISEMENTS.—The act passed at the last session of the Legislature "to prevent the publication of obscene advertisements and the sale of noxious medicines," is a dead letter as far as some of the newspaper press are concerned. Our mayors and police magistrates should post themselves in regard to this law, take up the papers and note the violations, and act accordingly. The "marvelling receipts" of some of our papers would be materially lessened by an enforcement of the law.

TIN POT ALLEY.—Peter Kreuter yesterday made information before Mayor Brush charging Mary Murphy and Mary Holland with selling liquor on Sunday. The accused reside in "Tin Pot" alley, and it is alleged reside over the worst kind of "gin mills." They were arrested and held for a hearing. Officer Kreuter announces his determination to pursue all such offenders in the alley until the same is ridden of the intolerable nuisance. We hope the Mayor will aid the officer in his laudable efforts.

DAMAGED.—During the heavy rain yesterday afternoon, the water poured in perfect torrents down Sixth and Seventh avenue, both streets presenting the appearance of canals. On Seventh avenue the tracks of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway are being laid and the volume of water which came down from the hill disarranged some of the freshly laid cross ties, swept away several cart loads of gravel and did other damage to that portion of the avenue torn up.

VANQUISHED.—Yesterday evening James Porter was sentenced to forty-eight hours' imprisonment in the county jail by Deputy Mayor Nichols, Lawrenceville. Officer Costelle was bringing Porter to jail, and while in the cars of the Citizens' Passenger Railway he began to quarrel. The officer then put handcuffs on him, when a crowd gathered, and by words and acts encouraged the prisoner to fight. Officer Costello used his mace on Porter, and assistance arriving, he was conducted to the lock-up, where he was held for a hearing this morning.

### Experimenting.

A youth of eighteen summers experimented during the lightning yesterday on the fire alarm telegraph box at the corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street. His experiment, to tell the truth, was a melancholy failure, his statements to the contrary notwithstanding. It may be the youth will declare he was not performing the "Indian war dance," but the story will be disbelieved from the hasty manner in which he left the alarm box and landed safely on terra firma in the street. He was not seen to go near the alarm box again, while the storm prevailed.

### Is He Insane?

Clifford, the laborer who was overcome by the heat while at work on the railroad, in the vicinity of the Union Depot, a day or two since, has shown signs of derangement. Monday he visited the depot and said, that as the people at his boarding house were trying to kill him, he wanted to go to his brother at Palmyra, Missouri. Some of the men raised a contribution, bought him a ticket through, gave him ten dollars and started early yesterday morning put him on the train. Just before the train started, however, he jumped off, and declared he would not go, for the passengers had tried to murder him. Subsequently he was sent to the Mercy Hospital to await the arrival of his brother, who has been written to.

### Lost and Found.

Some days since a lady named Mrs. Worster came here from Philadelphia, in search of her two little boys who had become lost while on their way to Philadelphia to join their mother who lay sick in that city. Yesterday word was received that the boys are safe at London, Ohio, and as the mother has been written to, they will be held until she is heard from. The boys were put off at Londonville because they had no tickets past New York on Saturday on the City of Paris, (Inman line,) for Queenstown. Mr. Ballantine is an accomplished financier, and a gentleman of rare social qualities. His friends here will join in wishing these privileges for all officers and teachers of larger schools.

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This incident was recalled to our mind by the fact that a fair will shortly be held in this city for the benefit of a colored school in the Eleventh ward, which is under the care of Catholic Sisters. Already a suitable building has been erected, and many poor colored boys and girls are receiving an education which will fit them to become useful men and women. But we are assured by one who knows, that funds to carry on the good work are urgently needed; and hence Father Tracy, under the management of the colored school has grown up, takes this method of replenishing his exhausted treasury. According to the statement of the prosecutor, but the "invisible lady" at Barnsville Institute, according to the statement of the prosecutor, but the "invisible lady" did not testify in regard to the matter. The jewelry has been returned to the owner, and nothing yesterday was that "Lulu," a fine, intelligent youth of eighteen summers, with a moderate demeanor and handsome appearance, was held to bail in the sum of three hundred dollars for his appearance at court. The prosecutor could not believe that "Lulu" was a boy, and all through the hearing spoke of "her."

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[Before Alderman McMasters.]

INGRATITUDE.

John H. Walter is a believer in the old saying that ingratitude is the basest of crimes, and on his account, he says, he can now testify. He says that he met Myers on the street and was asked by the latter to loan five dollars, which he did. Myers pocketed the money, and then, as he alleges, said he would show him the pay he would get, and knocked him heels over head. An acquaintance Myers was arrested and held for a hearing.

ASSAULT.

Ann Lavelle preferred a charge of assault against Terence Fannor and Ellen Fannor his wife, alleging that defendan's had spat in her face. The accused were arrested and required to give bail for a hearing.

COMMISSIONS RECEIVED.—The officers of Company "F" Duquesne Grays received their commissions on Saturday night, being the first that been issued under the new militia law.

## COUNTY SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

### Permanent Organization Effected.

An adjourned meeting of those interested in Sabbath schools was held yesterday morning in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association. The meeting was quite a large one, most of the prominent Sabbath school workers, as well as many ministers, being present.

In the absence of Rev. S. F. Scovell, the presiding officer of the previous meeting, W. B. Nealey, Esq., was called to the chair, and J. D. Carlisle, Esq., appointed to act as Secretary.

T. K. Cree, Esq., made a report of the last meeting, and H. K. Porter, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, appointed at the previous meeting, made the following report:

Your Committee recommend:

1st. The organization of a Sabbath School Association for Allegheny county.

2d. That the meetings of the Association be held quarterly.

3d. That the management of its affairs be entrusted to an executive committee of one from each evangelical denomination.

4th. That some room be furnished so that Sunday School workers can find maps, reference books and other Sabbath School apparatus.

They also recommend the following constitution:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This Association shall be called the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association, auxiliary to the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association.

Art. II. The objects shall be to promote the Sabbath School interest in the county.

Art. III. The officers shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and one Assistant Corresponding Secretary from each township, ward and borough. They shall hold office for one year, or till others are elected in their places.

Art. IV. The President, or in his absence, a Vice President to be selected by a vote, shall preside at all meetings.

Art. V. The Recording Secretary shall keep minutes of all meetings, and sign the bills to be paid by the Treasurer.

Art. VI. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all correspondence of the Association, and collect statistics of Sunday Schools of the County, and report annually or when called upon He shall also keep a list of the names of all Sabbath School Superintendents in the county.

Art. VII. The Treasurer shall receive and hold the money of the Association and pay out the same only on the order of the acting President, countersigned by the Recording Secretary. He shall report annually, or when called upon by the President.

Art. VIII. The Assistant Corresponding Secretaries shall be a committee in the district where they respectively reside, to assist the Corresponding Secretary in the collection of statistics and other work in their townships.

Art IX. An Executive Committee of five shall be appointed at each annual meeting to co-operate with the officers in preparing work for the various meetings, and in making all necessary arrangements.

Art. X. This Association will hold local Sabbath School Institutes at such times and places as the Executive Committee, acting with the officers of the Association, may deem advisable.

Art. XI. The Executive Committee, with the officers of the Association, shall have entire charge of these Institutes when not otherwise ordered

Art. XII. The payment of one dollar entitles the officers and teachers of any school of not more than ten officers and teachers to the full privileges of membership and direction in the affairs of the Association. An additional dollar for every ten or fraction of ten scholars these privileges for all officers and teachers of larger schools.

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After the transaction of some unimportant business, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

## HALL'S POTATO DIGGER.

### Its Trial, Success, Etc.

We were on Friday last invited to be present at a public test of John Hall, Jr's. Patent Potato Digger, and in company with numerous other gentlemen we visited the fruit and garden farm of Mr. James Sheridan, at McKee's Rocks, where the test was to take place. Mr. Thomas J. Sheridan, a son of the proprietor, hitched a two horse team to one of the plows and uncovered several rows of potatoes, four hundred feet long, in the presence of the spectators. The plow consists of a triangular shaped snovel, over which the earth in the row passes, and is sifted by means of a riddle, or separator, which throws the potatoes to the surface, and leaves them ready to be placed in baskets. The riddle consists of a series of parallel rods, which are shaken by an agitating wheel, so as to throw the potatoes out of the ground. We need not describe the apparatus, it being sufficient to state that it does the work in the most perfect manner.

The test being over, a meeting was organized, and on motion of Mr. James McGunnigle, Hon. Simon Drum, ex-Mayor of Allegheny, was called to the chair, and the reporter of the COMMERCIAL was chosen Secretary. Hon. John E. Parke, of Pneips, Parke & Co., was made a few remarks relative to the test, and then submitted a motion to the effect that it was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that Hall's Potato Digger had given entire satisfaction, and that it was worthy the attention of every farmer and gardener in the country.

Mr. Edward Gregg remarked that it was a great pity farmers had not been furnished thirty years ago.

In answer to a question as to the price, Mr. Hall stated that the single beam diggers could be bought for $16, and the double beam for $18 each.

On motion of John S. Hall, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Sheridan for the admirable manner in which he had conducted the test.

Mr. Simon Drum stated that he would not have been without the digger, during the present season, for all the farms in Sharpsburg—testimonial which speaks volumes in favor of the improvement.

Mr. John S. Hall moved that the resolution of Judge Parke be endorsed by each member present signing the paper. This motion was adopted, and Mr. John S. Hall, of the firm of Hall & Speer, was the first to sign his name to the paper—the signatures being in the following order:

John E. Parke, W. H. Phelps, of the firm of Phelps, Parke & Co.

Hugh Roberts, of Roberts, Martin & Co.

Hon. Simon Drum, Ex-Mayor of Allegheny.

Geo. G. Roishouse, Agricultural Dealer, Allegheny.

Joseph F. Beckham, 155 Liberty street.

James McGunnigle, farmer, Chartiers.

Henry Price, of Stewart & Price, hardware and agricultural dealers, Allegheny.

W. C. Taylor, druggist, Allegheny.

Wm. Logan, Allegheny.

Edward Gregg, of Logan, Gregg & Co.

Wm. Grace, of Fahnestock, Albree & Co.

Wm. Hall, Liberty street.

James Sheridan, gardener, Chartiers.

Those in regard to the plow can be had by calling on or addressing John Hall, Jr., patentee, care of S. Hare & Son, 129 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

## THE STORM YESTERDAY.

### More Buildings Struck by Lightning—Cellars Flooded.

"The Storm" seems to be a heading that comes in play frequently this season, as the number of heavy storms, and buildings struck by lightning, this summer is certainly remarkable. Yesterday afternoon about half past four o'clock a heavy thunder storm passed over the city, and the rain in some places descended in torrents. On Penn and Butler streets the rain was particularly heavy, and here as in other portions of the city, pedestrians, with but without umbrellas, were driven from the streets. On Butler, between Thirtieth and Fortieth streets, a large number of cellars were flooded and considerable damage done.

The lightning struck one of the chimneys of the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, corner of Liberty Ann and Virgin alley, and sent the bricks flying in every direction. From the bank (lightning) passed to cornice and shattered it, sending the cracking, with a terrific report, against Mrs. Strickler Rev. S. F. Scovil, Thomas H. Rabe, R. C. Miller, Robert Carr, Rev. M. B. Sloan, Frank Woods, O. O. Phillips and R. Wolf, Jr.

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[Before Alderman McMasters.]

INGRATITUDE.

John H. Walter is a believer in the old saying that ingratitude is the basest of crimes, and on his account, he says, he can now testify. He says that he met Myers on the street and was asked by the latter to loan five dollars, which he did. Myers pocketed the money, and then, as he alleges, said he would show him the pay he would get, and knocked him heels over head. An acquaintance Myers was arrested and held for a hearing.

ASSAULT.

Ann Lavelle preferred a charge of assault against Terence Fannor and Ellen Fannor his wife, alleging that defendan's had spat in her face. The accused were arrested and required to give bail for a hearing.

COMMISSIONS RECEIVED.—The officers of Company "F" Duquesne Grays received their commissions on Saturday night, being the first that been issued under the new militia law.

## HALL'S POTATO DIGGER.

### Its Trial, Success, Etc.

We were on Friday last invited to be present at a public test of John Hall, Jr's. Patent Potato Digger, and in company with numerous other gentlemen we visited the fruit and garden farm of Mr. James Sheridan, at McKee's Rocks, where the test was to take place. Mr. Thomas J. Sheridan, a son of the proprietor, hitched a two horse team to one of the plows and uncovered several rows of potatoes, four hundred feet long, in the presence of the spectators. The plow consists of a triangular shaped snovel, over which the earth in the row passes, and is sifted by means of a riddle, or separator, which throws the potatoes to the surface, and leaves them ready to be placed in baskets. The riddle consists of a series of parallel rods, which are shaken by an agitating wheel, so as to throw the potatoes out of the ground. We need not describe the apparatus, it being sufficient to state that it does the work in the most perfect manner.

The test being over, a meeting was organized, and on motion of Mr. James McGunnigle, Hon. Simon Drum, ex-Mayor of Allegheny, was called to the chair, and the reporter of the COMMERCIAL was chosen Secretary. Hon. John E. Parke, of Pneips, Parke & Co., was made a few remarks relative to the test, and then submitted a motion to the effect that it was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that Hall's Potato Digger had given entire satisfaction, and that it was worthy the attention of every farmer and gardener in the country.

Mr. Edward Gregg remarked that it was a great pity farmers had not been furnished thirty years ago.

In answer to a question as to the price, Mr. Hall stated that the single beam diggers could be bought for $16, and the double beam for $18 each.

On motion of John S. Hall, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Sheridan for the admirable manner in which he had conducted the test.

Mr. Simon Drum stated that he would not have been without the digger, during the present season, for all the farms in Sharpsburg—testimonial which speaks volumes in favor of the improvement.

Mr. John S. Hall moved that the resolution of Judge Parke be endorsed by each member present signing the paper. This motion was adopted, and Mr. John S. Hall, of the firm of Hall & Speer, was the first to sign his name to the paper—the signatures being in the following order:

John E. Parke, W. H. Pheips, of the firm of Phelps, Parke & Co.

Hugh Roberts, of Roberts, Martin & Co.

Hon. Simon Drum, Ex-Mayor of Allegheny.

Geo. G. Roishouse, Agricultural Dealer, Allegheny.

Joseph F. Beckham, 155 Liberty street.

James McGunnigle, farmer, Chartiers.

Henry Price, of Stewart & Price, hardware and agricultural dealers, Allegheny.

W. C. Taylor, druggist, Allegheny.

Wm. Logan, Allegheny.

Edward Gregg, of Logan, Gregg & Co.

Wm. Grace, of Fahnestock, Albree & Co.

Wm. Hall, Liberty street.

James Sheridan, gardener, Chartiers.

Those in regard to the plow can be had by calling on or addressing John Hall, Jr., patentee, care of S. Hare & Son, 129 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

## THE STORM YESTERDAY.

### More Buildings Struck by Lightning—Cellars Flooded.

"The Storm" seems to be a heading that comes in play frequently this season, as the number of heavy storms, and buildings struck by lightning, this summer is certainly remarkable. Yesterday afternoon about half past four o'clock a heavy thunder storm passed over the city, and the rain in some places descended in torrents. On Penn and Butler streets the rain was particularly heavy, and here as in other portions of the city, pedestrians, with but without umbrellas, were driven from the streets. On Butler, between Thirtieth and Fortieth streets, a large number of cellars were flooded and considerable damage done.

The lightning struck one of the chimneys of the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, corner of Liberty Ann and Virgin alley, and sent the bricks flying in every direction. From the bank (lightning) passed to cornice and shattered it, sending the cracking, with a terrific report, against Mrs. Strickler's saloon, greatly endangering the heads of passers-by. No damage other than that above stated was done to the building.

About the same time the agricultural works of J. C. Wilson & Co., Nos. 9 and 11 Ferry street, was struck, but fortunately the damage was slight. The lightning in striking ran strait about the center of the roof, the lightning following a line of hard timbers, thereby passing out of a window, knocking out sash and window panes.

The lightning also followed the fire alarm telegraph wires into the central office, creating the usual disturbance. The storm broke down the wires in several places, but the damage will soon be repaired.

The house of Mr. Ralph, corner of Sixth and Carson streets, Birmingham, was struck by lightning, the chimney knocked off, and a few bcaros splintered. Fortunately no serious damage was done.

## A DASH IN THE SURF.

### Pittsburghers Ducking a Woman at Coney Island.

The New York *Sun*, of Monday, contains the following: Wm. Norman, of Pittsburgh, acattache of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company; Thomas Blackmore, cigar manufacturer of Pittsburgh, and Henry Symonds, a soap manufacturer of the city, accompanied by a lady, went down to Coney Island yesterday to see fun and have a dash in the surf. The three gentlemen, after swimming some time, ran up on the beach, and suddenly assaulted the young lady, and, notwithstanding her resistance, threw her off into the surf, soaking her two or three times, of course drenching her clothing, hat and all, thoroughly. They then carried her out further, and placed her over amid the uproarious laughter and loud jests and jeers of the throng.

The young woman, after a few moments recovered her equanimity, and seemed to enjoy the situation in the best of good humor. One of the gentlemen escorted her to the hotel, and soon afterward she could be observed in another suit, laughing at her adventure. The party evidently intended to stay all night, and enjoy themselves to the top of their bent.

## BURGLARY ON PENN STREET.

### A Thorough but Fruitless Search.

Some time last week, the residence of John R. McCune, banker, No. 248 Penn street, was burglariously entered and ransacked throughout in search of money and plate. The family being at the Lakes, the thieves took ample time, and every lock on bureau, wardrobe, cupboard, etc., was broken and the contents overhauled and scattered about the floors. A number of pieces of the finest furniture were damaged by breaking open the locks, but not a single article was taken. The thieves failed to find either money or plate, as bankers do not usually permit large sums to be secreted during their absence, when their bank vaults are accessible. Silks, velvets, laces, and other valuable goods, were strewn around promiscuously, but did not tempt the rascals. Having broken through the whole house, without finding a dollar they left without any plunder, so far as can be ascertained. The thieves gained access by forcing open the shutters on one of the windows in the rear of the house.

### Playing Female.

The "Lulu" Johnson noticed yesterday as having been arrested for the larceny of jewelry from J. W. Christy, turns out to be a male. When arrested "Lulu" was tending bar at a saloon on Wood street. He came here from Philadelphia several months since, and wished to live in the Christy family as a *bona fide* boy, but subsequently, at the instance of his mistress, he alleges, an educational scheme was laid with fit them to become useful men and women. But we are assured by one who knows, that funds to carry on the good work are urgently needed; and hence Father Tracy, under the management of the colored school has grown up, takes this method of replenishing his exhausted treasury. According to the statement of the prosecutor, but the "invisible lady" at Barnsville Institute, according to the statement of the prosecutor, but the "invisible lady" did not testify in regard to the matter. The jewelry has been returned to the owner, and nothing yesterday was that "Lulu," a fine, intelligent youth of eighteen summers, with a moderate demeanor and handsome appearance, was held to bail in the sum of three hundred dollars for his appearance at court. The prosecutor could not believe that "Lulu" was a boy, and all through the hearing spoke of "her."

### Police Intelligence.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols.]

THE RED ONION HOTEL.

The Red Onion Hotel of the Seventeenth ward, about which so much has been written, appears to be in trouble again. Ellen Welsh, the proprietress of the aforesaid institution, was yesterday arrested and held for a hearing, an information having been made against her by Martin Garvey, residing in Garveyville. By statement, it appears that he owed her a bill for whisky and went down to pay it, and asked her how much it was. She declined to tell him, but said she would take all the money he had in his hand. This he declined to pay over and she told him to get out of the saloon, calling him a variety of hard names. He then left, and says she followed him into the street, blackguarding him in an unjustifiable manner, and thereby causing a disorderly conduct.

[Before Alderman Herron.]

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Margaret Waidler charged Mary Schrimps with keeping a disorderly house, corner of Twenty-eighth and Liberty streets, Twelfth ward, to the great annoyance of the neighbors. Mary was arrested and committed to jail in default of the necessary bail.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

EXTENSIVE LARCENY.

John Love was arrested and held for a hearing to answer a charge of larceny preferred by David W. Parke. It appears that Love took up as a boarding house on Penn street in the Twelfth ward and Love was a boarder. A few evenings since Love disappeared, and, although taking with him a gold watch valued at one hundred dollars, four rings valued at twenty-four dollars and three dollars in money. The accused was arrested at a shop in the Twelfth ward where he works. The hearing will take place on Saturday.

STRUCK WITH A TUMBLER.

Anna Gibson alleges that Samuel Moore committed a most unjustifiable assault and battery upon her by striking her with a tumbler, inflicting a